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Bakalárska práca

Single uncomplemented adjectives *available*, *responsible*, and *possible* in pre-/post-head position

Samostatné nedoplnené adjektíva *available*, *responsible*, a *possible* v pozícii za a pred podstatným menom

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List of abbreviations

<i>A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language</i>	CGEL
<i>Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny</i>	MSA
<i>Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary</i>	OALD
<i>Practical English Usage</i>	PEU
<i>The British National Corpus</i>	BNC
<i>The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language</i>	CamGEL

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Abstract

The thesis is a qualitative corpus-based analysis focusing on three single uncomplemented adjectives, namely *available*, *responsible* and *possible* in their pre- and post-head position, and analysing features determining the two adjectival positions. The analysis is based on the syntactic and semantic properties proposed by Cinque (2010), which are applied to corpus examples with the intention of attesting or not these properties, namely deictic/generic meaning of adjectives, non-/restrictiveness, stage-/individual-level interpretation, and non-/specificity-inducing character of adjectives. The analysis also employs analyses from other theoretical studies by Bolinger (1952), James (1979) and a corpus-based study by Blöhdorn (2009). The abovementioned properties were attested as relevant in the examples of pre- and postmodifying *available* and *responsible*, while the adjective *possible* showed unclear results. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the quantification, reference, presupposition and semantic meaning play a significant role in determining the adjectival position.

Key words: uncomplemented, adjective, adjectives, pre-head position, post-head position, premodification, postmodification, presupposition, quantification

Abstrakt

Práca predstavuje kvalitatívnu analýzu korpusových príkladov, so zameraním na tri samostatné nekomplementované prídavné mená, a to *available*, *responsible* and *possible* v postavení pred a za podstatným menom. Práca skúma možné faktory určujúce jednotlivé pozície s výrazným odkazom na syntaktické a sémantické rysy prezentované v komparatívnej štúdií od Cinque (2010), ktoré sú ďalej aplikované na vybrané korpusové príklady so zámerom ich potvrdenia alebo vyvrátenie. K týmto faktorom patrí deiktický/generický význam prídavných mien, ne-/reštriktívnosť, interpretácia významu adjektíva na úrovni individuálnej (tj. referuje k dočasným atribútom), a na úrovni tzv. štádia (tj. referencia adjektíva k permanentným atribútom), a charakter prídavných mien indukujúcich nešpecifickosť alebo špecifickosť. Analýza tiež pracuje s inými teoretickými štúdiami a hypotézami od Bolingera (1952), Jamesovej (1979) a korpusovej štúdie od Blöhdorna (2009). Vyššie uvedené faktory boli preukázané na príkladoch adjektíva *available* and *responsible* v pre- a postmodifikácii, zatiaľ čo prídavné meno *possible* ukazuje nejednoznačné výsledky. Na základe analýzy možno dospieť k záveru, že kvantifikácia, referencia, textová zapojenosť a sémantický význam zohrávajú významnú úlohu pri určovaní adjektívnej pozície.

Kľúčové slová: nedoplnený, adjektívum, adjektíva, prenominálna pozícia, postnominálna pozícia, premodifikácia, postmodifikácia, presupozícia, kvantifikácia

i. Introduction

The word class of adjectives is one of the richest, most varying, and fast developing of word classes, as Huddleston and Pullum et al. state: “Adjectives [...] are numerous in English; there are many thousands of each, and they are very frequent in use: almost every sentence of more than but trivial length contains adjectives.” (CamGEL: 527) The adjectives can stand in two basic positions: in preposition, i.e. before the head noun they modify; or as a part of the verbonominal predicate following copular verbs and functioning as a subject or object complement (predicative position). Although a modifying adjective, by default, precedes the head noun, some adjectives can appear both in the pre-head and the post-head position. Three adjectives and their alternating positions will be the focus of this study.

This thesis is concerned with the alternation of the pre- and post-head positions of adjectives which allow this alternation. As complemented and modified adjectives follow the head noun by default (CGEL: 420, *cf.* 1.7.3.), the aim of this thesis is to focus on three single (uncomplemented) adjectives ending in *-able/-ible* suffix, namely, *available*, *possible*, and *responsible*, and to analyse qualitatively their occurrence in postnominal as well as prenominal position.

The thesis gathers examples of three chosen adjectives in both positions (104 examples in total, i.e. 25/25 *available*, 13/13 *responsible* and 13/13 *possible*) and closely analyses the meaning of the NPs within which the adjectives occur as well as the linguistic context of these NPs by studying the main characteristics and differences that are thought to be specific for each of the positions focusing on semantic properties specified by Cinque (2010), namely deictic or generic interpretation of the adjective, restrictiveness, stage- or individual-level interpretation of adjective, and specificity and non-specificity-inducing character of adjectives. In addition, the thesis also analyses the presupposition constraint and quantificational as well as cardinal interpretation of an NP presented by James (1979), and selective contrast principle presented by Bolinger (1952).

The thesis is the first attempt to compare both positions in a systematic way using corpus examples and to test the hypotheses formulated in the above mentioned studies, namely that the abovementioned properties correlate with the position of the adjective, and that the post-head position proves that the postmodifying adjectives are implicitly and contextually complemented, and therefore postponed.

All examples used in the thesis are taken from the written section of *the British National Corpus* 1995. The theoretical background is based mainly on *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002; henceforth CamGEL) by Huddleston and Pullum et al., and Quirk et al.'s *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985; henceforth CGEL).

1. Theoretical background

1.1. Structure of an NP

The main focus of this thesis is the analysis of factors influencing adjectival positions within the NPs. We use constituents as defined in CGEL and CamGEL. The central, main constituent of an NP is the head. The head might be preceded by a group of determinatives, such as predeterminers (*all, both, double*), central determiners (such as *this, these those, some, the, a/an*, etc.) and postdeterminers (*numerals*). (CGEL: 1238-1239) Premodifiers, such as adjectives or nouns, stand between determinatives and the head of a noun phrase. The head may be followed by postmodifiers (*cf.* 1.1., 1.3.2.), such as a prepositional phrase, non-finite clause, an adjective, etc. (*ibid.*) The NP can also include a form of complementation that complements one of the constituents within a NP, e.g. complementation of adjectives (e.g. *a better story than that, the best story I have ever heard*). (CGEL: 1238)

Huddleston and Pullum also distinguish between nouns, nominals, and NPs, with the nominals being intermediates between nouns and NPs, e.g. the *old man*. *Old man*, in this case, represents a nominal, as it is not a noun, nor is it an NP. (CamGEL: 329) Based on this criterion, CamGEL also distinguishes between heads and ultimate heads of NPs. (CamGEL: 330) As seen in the example *the old man*, the head position might be represented by a nominal (*old man*), however, this nominal has its own head represented by *man* that is at the same time its ultimate head. (*ibid.*)

Huddleston et al. mention the pre-head (i.e. standing before the head) and post-head dependents (i.e. standing after the head). They also describe internal (i.e. immediate constituents of a nominal, such as modifiers and complements) and external dependents (i.e. immediate constituents of an NP, such as determiners). (CamGEL: 329-331)

A determiner is perceived by CamGEL as the most important dependent (pre-head and external dependent). CamGEL also distinguishes between a determiner, i.e. a function within a NP, and a determinative, i.e. an individual word-class. (CamGEL: 330)

In their description of an NP, Huddleston et al. also describe, “fused-head constructions” (CamGEL: 332). Fused-head NPs are those NPs “where the head is realised jointly with a dependent function” (ibid.). They list three types of fused-head NPs:

- Simple fused head NPs – *Four boys* played croquet and *two* played tennis. (*two* as fused *two boys*) (CamGEL: 333)
- Partitive fused-head NPs– the *most important* of her criticisms (the NP contains an *of PP*) (CamGEL: 333)
- Special fused-head NPs- the *rich* (fused for *rich people*) (ibid.)

Table 1. Structure of an NP (CGEL: 62)

<i>I remember</i>	<i>Determinative</i>	<i>Premodification</i>	<i>HEAD</i>	<i>Postmodification</i>	<i>Complementation</i>
	<i>all those</i>	<i>fine warm</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>in the country last year</i>	
	<i>A</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>story</i>		<i>than that</i>
	<i>The</i>	<i>best</i>	<i>trip</i>		<i>that I have ever had</i>

1.2. Reference

The type of reference is one of the main features that are thought to correlate with the position of the adjectives (cf. Šaldová, 2005; James, 1979). The following table presents the summary of the basic aspects and terminology regarding reference of the NPs.

Table 2. Summary of the reference of NPs (CGEL: 265-274)

A. Generic	A tiger can be dangerous. The tiger can be dangerous. Tigers can be dangerous. (CGEL: 265)			
	B. Non-generic	a) indefinite	specific	<i>A lion</i> and <i>two tigers</i> are sleeping in the cage. (CGEL: 272)
			non-specific	<i>An intruder</i> has stolen <i>a vase</i> . (Ibid.)
		b) definite	direct anaphora	John bought a TV and <i>a video recorder</i> , but he returned <i>the video recorder</i> . (CGEL: 267)
			indirect anaphora	John bought <i>a bicycle</i> , but when he rode it <i>one of the wheels</i> came off. (CGEL: 267)
			Cataphora	The girls <i>sitting</i> over there are my

			cousins. (CGEL: 268)
		Logical	This is the <i>first</i> flight to Chicago tomorrow? This is the <i>only</i> remaining copy. (CGEL: 270)
		situational	<i>The Prime Minister</i> (general knowledge) <i>The roses</i> are very beautiful. (immediate situation) (CGEL: 266)

1.3. Modification of nouns

The noun modification is divided, based on the position of modifiers, into two main types: premodification and postmodification.

1.3.1. Premodification

Premodification is represented by modifiers occurring in front of the head of an NP. According to Quirk et al., the premodification tends to be less explicit than postmodification, e.g. *some tall college girls* vs. *some girls from college who are tall*. (CGEL:1243)

Premodification in English is realized by:

- **adjective** - a *beautiful* picture (Dušková, 2012: 13. 52)
- **adjectival pronoun** - *many* students (ibid.)
- **numeral** - the *first* lesson (ibid.)
- **converted noun** - *stone* wall (ibid.)
- **genitive case** - a *girl's* bedroom (ibid.)
- **adverb** - the *then* president, a *through* train (ibid.)
- **present or past participle** - the *working* class, a *forgotten* artist (ibid.)
- **other phrases or clauses** - We have *round-the-clock* service.; She asked *I do not know how many* people to the party (CGEL:1337)

Adjectives and nouns as premodifiers tend to denote permanent attributes while participles tend to denote attributes that are temporary. (CGEL: 1322-1323)

Premodifiers can be restrictive, i.e. can specify the reference of a noun (e.g. *come and meet my **YOUNGER**¹ daughter*), or non-restrictive providing only additional (unstressed)

¹ The adjective *younger* is pronounced with prosodic emphasis.

information about the noun they modify, e.g. *Come and meet my **beautiful** wife* (CGEL: 1239-1240).

1.3.2. Postmodification

As was mentioned, postmodification tends to be more explicit, particularly, in case of relative clauses (CGEL: 1243); and more likely to be used in expressing temporary features (CGEL: 1242). Postmodification can be restrictive (*The woman **who is approaching** us seems to be somebody I know*) or non-restrictive (e.g. *Anna is a vegetarian, **which no one else is in our family***) (CGEL: 1247, 1259).

Postmodification in English can be realized by:

- **present or past participle** - [The person *writing* reports] was my colleague; [A report *written*] by my colleague appeared last week (CGEL: 1263, 1265)
- **relative clause** - a baby *who cries* (Dušková, 2012: 13. 52)
- **prepositional phrase** - the chairman *of the club*; the train *to Prague* (ibid.)
- **infinitive** - a promise *to help*, a flat *to let* (ibid.)
- **adverb** - [the way *out*] was hard to find (CGEL: 1293)
- **adjective** - the heir *apparent* (CGEL: 1294)

1.4. Definition of and criteria for adjectives

Adjectives are defined by Dušková (2012) based on their ability to express and designate a quality, attribute, or relationship of the noun or object they modify (MSA: 6.1.). CamGEL defines adjectives based on their main function of modifying nouns and denoting their properties, particularly “domains of size, shape, colour, worth, and age.” (CamGEL: 527)

As Quirk et al. point out, it might be hard to distinguish adjectives from other word classes, particularly, from nouns and adverbs in isolation, standing out of the context. Nevertheless, there are certain specific derivational suffixes that can help in distinguishing adjectives such as -able *comfortable*, -ible *possible*, -ful *playful*, -ish *greyish*, -al *seasonal*, -less *useless*, -ous *dangerous* or -y *dirty* (MSA: 6. 1.; CGEL: 402). However, some of these suffixes are not equally monofunctional as they can occur with other parts of speech, such as *approval* (noun) or *seasonal* (adjective). There is also a numerous group of simple adjectives that are not distinguished by any of these suffixes, such as *deaf, proud, rude, large, short, soft, shallow, mild*, etc. (MSA: 2.1.) Quirk et al. add that a function of the majority of simple adjectives is to serve

as a base from which adverbs are derived by adding a suffix *-ly* as in *great* (adjective) – *greatly* (adverb). (CGEL: 402)

As this thesis deals particularly with the adjectives ending in *-able/-ible* suffixes, the following paragraph provides a detailed description of these suffixes. The negative form of these adjectives is most commonly formed with negative prefixes, such as *un-* (undeniable), *in-* (intolerable), or *ir-* (irreparable). (ibid.) This affix might be attached to the bound head (*credible*), nouns (*knowledgeable*), and verbs. As Huddleston et al. point out: “These affixes are the only ones in English whose primary meaning is modal.” (ibid.) The suffix *-able/-ible* is attached to a transitive verb creating a passive verbal construction with the meaning “capable of being ...ed.” (ibid.) With the example *perishable*, the meaning is rather active, e.g. “liable to perish.” (ibid.) For instance, *changeable* can have both active and passive meaning of able to change and to be changed. The modality is rather dynamic and similar to capability and ability, or permission. (ibid.) Huddleston et al. add that *-able/-ible* suffix occurs also with prepositional adjectives. In the majority of cases, the preposition is omitted, e.g. *dependable* (*on*), *laughable* (*at*). (ibid.) There are few exceptions that keep the preposition, e.g. *liveable with*.

Quirk et al. list four main criteria that are considered to be characterizing for adjectives. One of their prototypical morphological characteristics is that the majority of adjectives are gradable and take inflected analytical comparative and superlative forms, e.g. *tall* – *taller* – *the tallest*. Some adjectives, particularly adjectives consisting of two and more syllables, form their comparatives and superlatives using periphrastic forms by adding *more* and *most*, as in *more intelligent* and *most beautiful*. (CGEL: 402-403)

Adjectives are frequently modified by degree intensifiers *very* as in *she is very helpful* (CGEL: 403) as well as *too*, as in *he is too hurried*; or *enough*, as in *he wasn't old enough*. (CamGEL: 532, 534)

Based on whether the adjectives fulfil these criteria or not, they are divided into two main categories. Central adjectives fulfil most of these criteria, i.e. they occur in attributive as well as predicative function, they are gradable and can be modified by intensifiers *very*, *enough*, *too* (e.g. *hungry*). (CGEL: 403-404) Peripheral adjectives fulfil only some of these criteria, e.g. *asleep* or *utter* that cannot be graded, cannot be used attributively as well as predicatively, and cannot be modified by the intensifiers *very* or *too*. (ibid.)

Quirk et al. as well as Huddleston et al. list the syntactic functions as one of the main characteristics of adjectives. Both Huddleston et al. and Quirk et al. agree on the adjectival

syntactic functions being the attributive and predicative function. (CamGEL: 528; CGEL: 403) However, CamGEL also adds a postpositive function as one of the three main syntactic adjectival functions (CamGEL: 528). As these criteria represent a key aspect of this thesis, the following section will discuss them in much greater detail.

1.5. Structure of an AdjP

An AdjP consists of the central head that is expressed by an adjective and preceded or followed by modifying, syntactically optional or obligatory, elements or complements. (CamGEL: 542, CGEL: 65-67)

Table 3. Structure of an AdjP (CGEL: 63)

The weather was	Premodification	Head	Postmodification	Complementation
		pleasant		
	too	hot		to be enjoyable
	incredibly	cold		
		pleasant	enough	

1.5.1. Complementation of adjectives

Adjectives that are complemented are postponed by default (CGEL: 420, *cf.* 1.7.3.), and, since no similar explanation is available for single adjectives in the post-head position, this thesis focuses on uncomplemented single adjectives, i.e. adjectives that are not complemented or modified. It is important, however, to list all types of possible adjectival complementation that are excluded from the study.

Adjectives can be complemented by:

- **prepositional phrase** (e.g. *suitable for the part*) (CGEL: 420)
 - **to-infinitive clause** (e.g.: *easiest to teach*) (ibid.)
 - **that clause** (e.g.: *sure that he is here now*) (CGEL: 1222)
 - **wh- clause** (e.g.: *unclear what they would do*) (CGEL: 1225)
 - **comparative as or than clause** (e.g. *a different girl than she was five years ago*) (CGEL: 1226)
 - **ing- participle clause** (e.g.: *busy writing letters*) (CGEL:1230)
- + **NPs complements** with *due, like, unlike, worth* (CamGEL: 546-547)

In some cases, however, an adjective is placed before the noun and its complement is postponed, especially with the adjectives such as *different, similar, the same, next, last, first,*

second, or comparatives and superlatives, and some other adjectives like *easy* or *difficult*, for example: *a different life from this one, the best mother in the world, a difficult problem to solve* (PEU:11). The same principle is visible with complemented adjectives modified by *enough*, *too* or *so* (CGEL: 420). The adjective is, in this case, transferred in front of the indefinite article or a zero article of the NP and the complementation is postponed, e.g. *She is brave enough a student to attempt the course. It was too boring a book to read.* (CGEL: 421) However, these constructions seem to be possible only with the NPs functioning as subject or object complements. (ibid.)

If an NP is generic and indefinite consisting of coordinated adjectives or adjectives with some clausal element, these adjectives can be postponed as well, though such constructions are formal and rather infrequent, e.g. *Soldiers timid or cowardly do not fight well., A man usually honest will sometimes cheat.* (CGEL: 420)

1.5.2. Modification of adjectives

As this thesis focuses on single uncomplemented adjectives, i.e. adjectives that are not complemented or modified, standing without any internal dependents, we decided to exclude from our corpus-based research not only the uncomplemented adjectives, but also the adjectives that are modified.

Modification adds descriptive information to the head, while complementation enables the specification of meaning or relationship that is implied. (CGEL: 65) Modification is usually an element that is added to the phrase optionally, while complementation, even though it might be optional as well, is added mostly because of being obligatory and demanded syntactically or semantically. (CGEL: 66)

Adjectives can usually be modified by AdvPs (e.g. his *quite incredibly* offensive behaviour), determinatives/pronouns (e.g. It surely is not *that* important), NPs (e.g. *three years* old), PPs (e.g. his *at times* very offensive behaviour), and, under certain restricted conditions, by relative clauses (He is now the fattest *he's ever been*). Relative clauses can be used as adjectival modifiers only if the adjective is in the superlative form. (CamGEL: 547 - 550]

1.6. Positions of adjectives

As was outlined in the previous section, Quirk et al. (1985) as well as Dušková (2012) identify two main syntactic functions of adjectives as being the attributive (modifying a head noun within an NP) and predicative function (part of the verbonominal predication). (CGEL:

402-403; MSA: 6.2.) Quirk et al. and Dušková then separately define adjectival positions stating that adjectives in a predicative function stand in the predicative position, while attributive adjectives can stand in preposition or postposition. (CGEL: 418; MSA: 6.62)

On the other hand, Huddleston and Pullum combine these two terms of position and function and determine three main syntactic adjectival functions being the attributive, predicative complement and postpositive function. (CamGEL: 528) Matthews (2014) in his *The Positions of Adjectives* raises a question, as to whether the terms “position” and “function” have the same meaning. (Matthews, 2014: 10) If these terms are interchangeable, does it mean then that Huddleston understands the adjectives in postposition as not in reality post-modifiers that modify the head nouns in the same way as premodifiers?

Huddleston and Pullum et al. define the adjectives with the attributive function as “pre-head internal dependent in the structure of the NP. Internal dependents are those which are part of a nominal, and hence in NPs containing a determiner, they are located between the determiner and the head noun. Attributive AdjPs are almost always modifiers rather than complements.” (CamGEL: 528) Adjectives with the postpositive function are defined by CamGEL as adjectives that “function as post-head internal modifiers in NP structure.” (ibid.)

As this thesis works both with the theoretical description established by Quirk et al. as well as Huddleston and Pullum et al., the terminology of three possible adjectival positions is used. Adjectives can stand in preposition, i.e. before the head of an NP as in *useful information*; they can be positioned predicatively, i.e. functioning as a subject or object complement as in *This information is useful*, following copular verbs such as *be, become, get, go, turn* etc.; or they can stand in postposition following the head element of an NP as in the example *something useful*. (CGEL: 418) Based on the discussion mentioned above, this thesis takes into account three possible positions typical for adjectives, while focusing mainly on pre- and postposition.

1.7. Positionally restricted adjectives

Central adjectives can appear in attributive as well as predicative function, however, peripheral adjectives (*cf.* 1.4) are restricted to one function, i.e. one position, based on several factors. (*cf.* Matthews, 2014: 2-3)

adjectives by position (Matthews 2014: 14, Huddleston and Pullum et al.'s functions modified)

<u>modifying only</u>		<u>bipositional</u> (i.e. modifying and predicative)	
<u>attributive only</u>	<u>postpositive only</u>	<u>default</u>	<u>never attributive</u>
<i>utter</i>	<i>elect</i>	<i>tall</i>	<i>afraid</i>

Mathews (2014) points out that: “As the postpositive position is more, however, than a mere variant of the attributive, it is also more than yet another extension of the predicative.” (Matthews, 2014: 12)

1.7.1. Attributive-only adjectives

Manfred Markus (1997), in his study points out that “English [...] is considered to be an AN-language,” meaning that an adjective tends to precede a noun (Markus, 1997: 488), standing in preposition, a default position of adjectives (CamGEL: 552). According to Quirk et al., adjectives can be restricted to the attributive function (pre-head position) when they do not characterize the noun directly. (CGEL: 428) For instance, the adjective *old* can be either central and fulfil all criteria for adjectives (*cf.* 1.4.), or can be used only in the attributive function, in which it has different semantic meaning, e.g. the central adjective *old* in *the old man* meaning that *the man is old*, or *my old friend* in which the meaning is non-inherent and does not characterize the *friend* as being *old*, but specifies the relationship between the speaker and the referent (CGEL:428), *cf.* Matthews, 2014: 2-6.

The attributive-only adjectives are:

- a) adjectives that denote degree and quantity, e.g. *a complete fool*, *the extreme end*, *a perfect stranger*, *a positive joy*, etc. (CamGEL: 555) One can say *a complete fool* but cannot really say *a fool is complete* or *a fool complete*. (CGEL: 429)
- b) adjectives denoting temporal and local characteristics, e.g. *his current girlfriend*, *his former wife*, *a new friend*, etc. (CamGEL: 556) The difference is always in the noninherent meaning that depends on the specific position. (ibid.)
- c) associative adjectives do not denote property of the nominal head, but rather imply denotation of some entity associated with it, e.g. *criminal law* is not doing crimes but is associated with criminal activity. The same as with *clerical duties* or *foreign affairs*. (CamGEL: 556 – 557)

- d) CamGEL describes the next group of attributive-only adjectives as process-oriented adjectives. These adjectives do not denote the nominal head but the process or activity they perform, e.g. *a big eater, a fast worker*, etc. (CamGEL: 557)
- e) adjectives carrying certain type of modality, e.g. *the actual cause, an apparent discrepancy, a certain winner*. (ibid.)
- f) particularising attributive-only adjectives specify a specific member picked out of a general group, e.g. *a certain house, a particular idea*. (CamGEL: 558)
- g) expressive attributive-only adjectives do not denote any attribute of the nominal head but rather express feelings of the speaker, e.g. *my dear mother, her poor father, the wretched car*. (Ibid.)
- h) attributive-only adjectives called transferred adjectives or hyppalage. These adjectives do not characterize the nominal head but rather the activity, i.e. *a discrete cigarette* was not really discreet but *smoking* of the cigarette was. (ibid.)

1.7.2. Predicative-only adjectives

Even though this thesis does not focus on the predicative position of adjectives, for the sake of providing a complete theoretical background, adjectives in their predicative position are defined by Huddleston and Pullum as “predicative complements” that are “dependents in clause structure, licensed by particular verbs, such as intransitive *be* and *seem* or intransitive *find*” (CamGEL: 528), e.g. *The children are happy; He seems careless; or I find him careless* (CGEL: 417).

The predicative-only adjectives are, as Quirk et al. point out, used to refer more significantly to temporary features, rather than used for characterization of the noun head. (CGEL: 432-433) Most of these adjectives are obligatorily complemented, e.g. *aware (of), able (to), afraid (of+ infinitive), loath (to), subject (to), adverse (to, from), happy (to, that, with, about), tantamount (to)*, etc. (CGEL: 433)

1.7.3. Postpositive-only adjectives

Huddleston et al. point out that the postpositive adjectives are considerably less frequent than the adjectives in attributive and predicative functions, as they might be used only under “severe syntactic constraints” (CamGEL: 529), cf. 1.8., Blöhdorn (2009: 11-14).

The meaning and function of postmodifying adjectives tend to be compared with the meaning and function of relative clauses, as Quirk et al. state: “A postpositive adjective (with

any complementation it might have) can usually be regarded as a reduced relative clause,” e.g. *something useful – something that is useful*. (CGEL: 418)

There are adjectives that can only be used or are preferred to be used in postposition:

1) Adjectives with complementation (*cf.* 1.5.1) cannot occur in a pre-head position and require postposition (CGEL: 420). Due to the end-weight principle according to which the weightier, or in other words longer and more developed elements should be placed at the end of the sentence (CamGEL: 68), e.g. *You can buy a computer **system good enough for most tasks for less than £500***. (CamGEL: 446)

2) There are certain adjectives whose meanings differ based on their position. Bolinger (1967) points out that postpositive adjectives tend to denote temporary and current features, so-called “occasion”, while the premodifying adjectives are used mainly to imply characterization, long-lasting, permanent features. (Bolinger, 1967: 3-4) In the phrase *the only river navigable*, the adjective implies that *the river is navigable at the current moment*, on the other hand, the phrase *the only navigable river* refers to *the river that is navigable permanently* not only at the certain moment. (Bolinger, 1967: 4b) Quirk et al. specify this semantic notion and assign it mainly to adjectives ending in the suffixes *-able* and *-ible*. (CGEL: 418-419)

3) There are also adjectives such as *absent*, *present*, *concerned*, *involved* and *proper*, not ending in *-able*, *-ible* suffixes, implying, based on their positions, different semantic meanings than temporariness and permanent features, e.g.:

The men (who were) *present* were his supporters. (CGEL: 419) – the *present* tense

After two days crossing the foothills, they reached the mountain *proper*. (PEU: 10) -

Please follow the *proper* procedures for dealing with complaints. (OALD)

The adjectives *concerned* and *involved* might be semantically compared to the adjectives *present* and *proper*, representing a special case within this group of adjectives whose meaning varies based on their position.

The people (who were) *involved* were not found.

the *involved* people (permanent characterization) (CGEL: 419)

Šaldová explains that these adjectives resemble uncomplemented past participles, which when appearing without any further complementation are elliptical, meaning that they are syntactically and semantically complemented, and therefore standing postnominally. However, their

complementation is omitted/elided because it includes elements of anaphoric reference referring to some information already mentioned in the text. (cf. Šaldová, 2005: 231-238)

4) Both CGEL and CamGEL mention that postpositive adjectives are used obligatorily as postmodifiers of indefinite pronouns and adverbs ending in *-body*, *-one*, *-thing*, or *-where* (CGEL: 418), e.g.:

anyone intelligent can do it - **intelligent anyone can do it*;

I want to try on something larger – **I want to try on larger something*

we are not going anywhere very exciting. – **we are not going very exciting anywhere*
(ibid.)

Manfred Markus, in this case, talks about theme-rheme principle. (Markus, 1997: 492) When using indefinite compound pronouns, such as *something*, *anyone*, *everybody*, we always refer to something already mentioned in the text so the information is already given and followed by an adjective that represents the new information in the context having the biggest informative value. (Markus, 1997: 492-493)

Neubauerová (2011) also suggests that positions of adjectives are determined by differences or rearrangement in the functional sentence perspective. (Neubauerová, 2011: 46) Huddleston and Pullum et al. imply this phenomenon stating that in, for instance, *matters financial and all things Irish*, “these examples have general nouns as head and denote domains; the adjective[s] are like restrictors in that they must immediately follow the head.” (CamGEL: 445)

5) Another factor concerning particularly adjectives ending in *-able*, *-ible* suffixes that are also premodified by an adjective in a superlative form: *the best use possible*, *the greatest insult imaginable*, *the best person available*, etc. (CGEL: 418 - 419)

6) The adjectives ending in the suffixes *-able*, *-ible* are also postponed when they are premodifier by the cardinal *only*, or general ordinals such as *last*, *next*, *previous*, etc. *the only actor suitable*. (ibid.)

7) Adjectives that consist of *a*-prefix must be postponed, e.g. *restaurant aplenty*, *the boats afloat*, *the house ablaze*. (ibid.)

8) Adjectives that follow the measurement nouns denoting a specific amount, such as *metre*, *year*, *mile*, *foot* are also always postponed. (CGEL: 419)

9) Postpositive adjectives can be found in many institutionalized expressions and technical or official terminology, such as *the London City proper*, *heir apparent*, *the president elect*,

attorney general, from time immemorial, vice-chancellor designate, court martial, notary public, public politic as well as in a phrase such as *the truth/answer pure and simple*. (ibid.)

10) Matthews (2014) suggests morphological complexity of adjectives to play a role and that “[w]ord formation” might be the reason for an adjective to be postponed (Matthews 2014: 169), meaning that adjectives, such as *adjacent* or *available* tend to be postponed for their morphological complexity. (ibid.)²

11) Matthews (2014) focuses on the adjective *adjacent* and points out the possibility that this adjective tends to be so commonly postponed for semantic reasons. Based on its meaning, *adjacent* resembles adverbs that are usually postponed. (Matthews 2014: 169)

12) Matthews also implies another factor affecting postposition of adjectives, namely *adjacent* implies “a point of reference” (Matthews, 2014: 170). Matthews says that in *the buildings are adjacent (to something)*, the complementation of adjective is not explicitly expressed but still remains “latent” (Matthews, 2014: 170; cf. Šaldová 2005).

13) Matthews also points out that the postposition is highly required and used in poetry. This figure of speech is known as *hyperbaton*. (Matthews, 2014: 171-172) The following line from „The Marriage of Geraint „by Tennyson is an example of hyperbaton:

Of the great order of the Table Round (Matthews, 2014: 171)

1.8. Previous studies

In order to provide a comprehensive and complete theoretical background, it is needed to briefly introduce the main secondary sources supporting this thesis, namely Bolinger (1952), James (1979), Blöhdorn (2009), and particularly Cinque (2010).

Bolinger (1952) represents the theoretical descriptive approach. He claims that adverbs and adjectives when postponed express certain contrastive meaning. He also claims that postposition equals the expression of selective contrast and that the parallel constructions allow postposition with variety of adjectives. (Bolinger, 1952: 1131) Bolinger also points out that most of the adjectives in postposition show a striking similarity to participles and adverbs.

² Lenka Mervová (2016), in her diploma thesis, compiles a list of adjectives that occur most frequently in postposition. Out of 50 most frequent adjectives occurring in postposition 32 of them are morphologically complex, consisting of more than one morpheme, e.g. *international, available, general, national, payable, responsible*, etc. (Mervová, 2016: 67-73)

He claims that there is number of *-able/-ible* adjectives having dual functions depending on the position. He refers to the semantic function of expressing temporariness and permanent attributes (e.g. *the only navigable river X the only river navigable*). (Bolinger, 1952: 1135) He claims that when using premodification there is a “predetermined class” the author has in mind (e.g. *They collected on every taxable dollar.*). (ibid.) On the other hand, when using postmodification, e.g. *They collected on every dollar taxable*, all dollars are included, whether specified by the adjective or not. (ibid.)

James (1979) also suggests theoretical description not using real corpus-based examples, introducing two semantic constraints that have to be fulfilled for adjectives to be grammatical in post-head position. The first constraint according to which the referent of an NP consisting of a postmodifying adjective has to be presupposed within the linguistic or non-linguistic context. (James, 1979: 690) She further connects the presupposition constraint with the cardinal and quantificational interpretation of an NP. A determiner can have quantificational meaning when it denotes or “specifies some quantity of an already known and identifiable set, a set which is presupposed to exist given either linguistic or non-linguistic context.” (ibid.) When a determiner has a cardinal sense, the set described by the NP is not already known and identifiable — is not presupposed to exist given the context — and it specifies the approximate number of members in the set. (ibid.)

In comparison to Bolinger (1967), James introduces her second semantic constraint, the adjective that can stand in post-head position is not only temporary in meaning but also expresses an attribute or quality which might be “suddenly acquired and/or lost” (James, 1979: 700), while the adjective in pre-head position does not have this meaning of attribute easily acquired and/or lost.

Blöhdorn (2009) presents a corpus-based study including qualitative as well as quantitative analyses. He complements several different theoretical approaches by Firbas (1964), James (1979), Sgall et al. (1986).

Blöhdorn in his quantitative research based on *the Brown Corpus of American Standard English* (Francis and Kučera, 1979); and *the Freiburg-Brown Corpus of American English* (Hundt et al., 1999) analyses frequency of the postmodifying adjectives in comparison to the premodifying adjectives. (Blöhdorn, 2009: 9, 12) He analysed all adjectives in *the Brown Corpus* (71.703 adjectives; 7.1% of all tokens) identifying 1.538 noun-postmodifying attributive adjectives (2.41%), out of which 243 occurrences (15.7%) of adjectives were uncomplemented adjectives. (Blöhdorn, 2009: 11) Similar results were obtained in *the Freiburg-Brown Corpus*,

with 82.189 adjectives overall and 1.059 postmodifying attributive adjectives (1.43%). Only 195 (18.4%) out of attributive postmodifying adjectives were uncomplemented adjectives (Blöhdorn, 2009: 14). A closer look at Blöhdorn (2009)'s data, however, shows that he had included quite a number of non-English combinations and so the numbers for the single postmodifiers are even lower: 189 light AdjPs in *the Brown* (0.26% overall, 7.8% of postmodifying adjectives only) and 192 light AdjPs in *the Frown corpus* (0.24% of all adjectives, and 9.7% of postmodifying adjectives).

Cinque (2010) presents a comparative study of Germanic and Romance adjectives in pre- and post-head position. He compares the so called direct and indirect modification, claiming the direct modification represents the attributive premodification, and the indirect modification has a different source in postmodifying reduced relative clauses. We focus only on features related to Germanic languages and on relevant semantic properties of deictic/generic meaning of adjectives, non-/restrictiveness, stage-/individual-level interpretation of adjectives, and non-/specificity-inducing character of adjectives. He points out that: “**direct modification** has only the ‘adverbial’ individual-level, nonrestrictive, [...] specificity-inducing, [...] generic interpretations [...]. **Indirect modification** (the relative clause source) has the opposite values: restrictive, implicit relative clause, [...] deictic, [...]; but it appears to be underspecified for the value specificity-/non-specificity inducing, and, to some extent, for the value stage-level/individual-level, as noted above.” (Cinque, 2010: 27) Cinque also repeatedly points out that premodification in Germanic languages is “systematically ambiguous” (Cinque, 2010: xiv)

2. Data and Method

2.1. Data - The BNC

This thesis represents a corpus-based qualitative analysis. According to Tony McEnery et al.'s (2006) *Corpus-based Language Studies*: “a corpus is a collection of (1) *machine-readable* (2) *authentic* texts (including transcripts of spoken data) which is (3) *sampled* to be (4) *representative* of a particular language or language variety.” (McEnery, 2006: 5)

The examples used in the empirical part of this thesis (see Appendix) are drawn from the written component of the *British National Corpus* 1994, representing almost 90% of the corpus.

The decision to use the written component was motivated by two factors: 1) difficulties in dealing with spoken material pointed out by Neubauerová (2011), such as incorrect transcription, discontinuity in speech, or incorrect tagging, e.g. *Look Holly Nice Am I allowed to read them out*

to you? (Neubauerová, 2011: 26); 2) the fact that “single adjectives [...] following a noun are in general characteristic only of quite formal written style” (James, 1979: 688).

The corpus was accessed via the *Czech National Corpus* (<https://www.korpus.cz/>) and its concordancer *KonText* (https://kontext.korpus.cz/first_form).

2.2. Corpus queries

The corpus queries were formulated using the Corpus Query Language (CQL), which is “a special code or query language used [...] to search for complex grammatical or lexical patterns or to use search criteria which cannot be set using the standard user interface.” (<https://www.sketchengine.eu/documentation/corpus-querying/>)

Searching the examples of the chosen adjectives in pre- and post-head positions, we did not want the query to be excessively restrictive. The main lexical and grammatical components of the query are represented by a random noun and one of our chosen adjectives. However, with the initial query [tag= “N.*”][tag= “AJ*”³] the majority of examples featured either complemented or modified adjectives, which would have to be excluded from our dataset for the abovementioned reasons. (cf. 1.5.1.; 1.7.3.) In order to eliminate instances of adjectival complementation and modification, we added punctuation/verbs following the NP to increase the precision of retrieval.

Eventually, two queries for each adjective were formulated, one for the pre-head position and one for the post-head position.

Table 4. The corpus queries used

Pre-head position	
available	[lc= “available”][tag= “N. * “[tag= “PU. “ tag= “V. * “[
responsible	[lc= “responsible”][tag= “N. *”][tag= “PU.” tag= “V. *”]
possible	[lc= “possible”][tag= “N. *”][tag= “PU.” tag= “V. *”]
Post-head position	
available	[tag= “N. *”][lc= “available”][tag= “PU.” tag= “V. *”]
responsible	[tag= “N. *”][lc= “responsible”][tag= “PU.” tag= “V. *”]
possible	[tag= “N. *”][lc= “possible”][tag= “PU.” tag= “V. *”]

³ The tag “AJ*” represents one of three chosen adjectives (available/responsible/possible).

To avoid unclear and irrelevant examples in capital letter (e.g. headlines, titles), regular expression *lc* ([lc= “available”]) instead of *lemma* was added.

2.3. The sample

Before describing our corpus sample, it is important to address our choice of the adjectives examined in this thesis. Our research can be applied to any adjective occurring in pre- and post-head positions, so the decision was taken to include the most frequent adjective occurring in the post-head position (*available*), and two less frequent adjectives end in *-able/-ible* suffix (*responsible* and *possible*) in order to identify potential differences in their usage and the constructions they occur in. Based on the results by Mervová (2016), the adjective *available* is the most frequent adjective to be used in the postposition, representing 251 examples out of 4627 total (Mervová, 2016: 73). Similarly, the analysis conducted by Blöhdorn (2009) shows that *available* is the most frequent adjective in *the Brown* as well as *the Frown corpus* with 22 (the Brown) and 4 (the Frown) tokens out of 438 tokens total (Blöhdorn, 2009: 15-20, Figures 1-6 and 1-4).

The adjective *responsible* is a representative of less frequent adjective with occurrence of 44 /4627 tokens recorded by Mervová (2016: 68) and only 1/460 tokens in both *the Frown* as well as *the Brown corpus* (Blöhdorn, 2009: 15-20, Figures 1-6 and 1-4).

The adjective *possible* is even more infrequent with occurrence of 24/4627 tokens in Mervová (2016: 68), and 7 tokens out of 460 tokens in both *the Frown* and *the Brown corpus* (Blöhdorn, 2009: 15-20, Figures 1-6 and 1-4).

The three adjectives were also selected based on the differences in meaning of the suffix described in 1.4.

The corpus sample for each query was shuffled to ensure random examples from various text types. The following table represents the overall number of corpus examples of each adjective.

Table 5. Overall numbers of examples of each adjective (followed by PU.* or V.*)

Adjective	PRE-head position	POST-head position
<i>available</i>	901 (i. p. m 9. 05)	1717 (i. p. m 17. 26)
<i>responsible</i>	340 (i. p. m 3. 42)	121 (i. p. m 1. 22)
<i>possible</i>	2579 (i. p. m 25. 92)	461 (i. p. m 4. 63)

Even though the corpus query eliminated the majority of unwanted and unsuitable examples, some degree of manual sorting was needed. The final sample of 25 examples of the premodifying and 25 examples of postmodifying *available*, 13 examples of premodifying and 13 examples of postmodifying *responsible*, and 13 examples of premodifying and 13 examples of postmodifying *possible* was compiled gradually, based on the order of their appearance among the retrieved hits.

2.4. The excluded examples (false positives)

As was mentioned earlier, three different adjectives were chosen to observe the extent to which the patterns in which they appear are shared or differ. This resulted in slight differences in the selection criteria: for instance, with the adjective *possible*, in order to find enough examples we had to include in our corpus sample instance with other premodifying adjectives in the NP (which were excluded with the other two adjectives).

a) As the aim of this thesis is to compare the single uncomplemented adjectives in two modifying positions, we decided to choose examples of simple NPs consisting only of a single noun and single adjective in order to eliminate the influence of other factors, such as the complexity of the NP, including multiple adjectives premodifying the head noun as well as coordinated noun heads, e.g.:

1/ It talks about the possibility of Hairdressing as a career and the superb educational facilities **available**. (BNC, CGN)

2/ a sand pit is usually decided by the space and materials **available** (BNC, BNG).

It is important to point out that *available* does not always occur right before the head noun; with other premodifying elements it can sometimes occur at the 4th position to the left before the head noun, e.g.

3/ the full potential of **available** unused public sector land (BNC, J16).

b) In the case of *available*, *responsible* and *possible* we also decided to omit examples including the superlative premodifying structures (the superlative may affect the position of adjectives, cf. 1.7.3., c). Out of 100 random examples with postmodifying *available*, only 13 examples contained the superlative construction as a premodifying element (13%), with *possible* the ratio was higher (33%).

c) Among the examples yielded by the corpus query, the postmodifying adjectives *available* and *responsible* appear most frequently as a part of prepositional phrase, *of*-phrase in particular,

functioning as postmodification of a noun. The tendency might be evident in the following example:

4/ the food expert would want to know more about the local conditions and the alternative sources of nourishment **available** (BNC, CLH).

Analysing this clause, it is complicated to identify which noun is modified by *available*, as we might say either *the alternative sources of available nourishment* or *the available alternative sources of nourishment*. For these purposes, we decided to exclude all examples where the NPs including adjectives *available* and *responsible* are part of PPs functioning as a postmodifier of another head noun (*the number of, value of, amount of, range of, etc.*)

As was implied earlier, each adjective occurs in different environments and within different structures. For the sake of the analysis of the adjective *possible*, we were also forced to include the examples of the NPs containing the modifying *possible*, that are at the same time parts of the prepositional phrases, e.g.

5/ (2-P-POST)⁴ the minimum **amount of attention** possible.

d) It was also necessary to exclude examples where the adjectives appear in an existential construction (*there*-construction). These examples were the second most frequent case of adjectives in postposition. However, after transforming these constructions into non-existential constructions it was obvious that these constructions have to be eliminated, as the syntactic status of the adjectives is questionable. The existential constructions consist of three main components: *there*, representing the grammatical subject, of the verb *be*, and thirdly, of the notional subject. (CGEL: 1403)

For instance, by paraphrasing the existential clause *if there was any chalk available* (BNC, EVS) into a non-existential clause *if any chalk was available*, we can notice that *available* represents a C_s and it therefore is not part of the NP.

e) Based on the observations presented by Schönthal (2014) as well as Mervová (2016: 39), we also decided to exclude examples where the NP is part of a *with*-construction. These constructions are presented by Schönthal as absolute constructions. (Schönthal, 2014: 33) He points out the predicative nature of the adjectives used in these constructions, implying that they do not really modify the head noun. (ibid.) Schönthal bases this account on the fact that when an

⁴ The text in parentheses occurring with the corpus examples represent their sign based on which they can be found in the appendix, e.g. (2-P-POST)– ‘2’ representing the number of order, ‘P’ representing the adjective *possible*/ ‘A’ representing *available*/ ‘R’ representing *responsible*; and ‘POST/PRE’ marking the position of the adjective.

adjective is modifier of a noun it is part of the whole NP, and we can, therefore, paraphrase this NP using a pronoun that would substitute the head noun and the adjective respectively, e.g.

- 6/ (3-A-POST) Where an overlap of shifts exists, the nurse in charge should ensure that **the time available** is used to good effect. (BNC, EVY)

Paraphrase: Where an overlap of shifts exists, the nurse in charge should ensure that **it** is used to good effect.

Schönthal notices that this test usually cannot be applied to the NPs within a *with*-construction (Schönthal, 2014: 33), e.g.:

- 7/ In fact, **with sophisticated computer programs available**, there is no reason why any organization of any size need maintain separate cash books and bank accounts for separate funds. (BNC, GVU)

Paraphrase: In fact, **with them (being) available**, there is no reason why any organization of any size need maintain separate cash books and bank accounts for separate funds.

However, Schönthal also points out that this test is not fully reliable and cannot be applied to every kind of adjective. (Schönthal, 2014: 33) Therefore, we decided to exclude every example where the NP is preceded by *with*.

f) Clauses in which the chosen adjective represents an object complement (C_o) were also excluded. These instances were also very frequent, e.g.

- 8/ request the LIFESPAN Manager to start up LIFESPAN and make facilities **available** (BNC, HWF)

- 9/ the Government never make such information **available** (BNC, HHW).

For the same reason, we also decided to exclude constructions, such as *have sth available*, where the adjective represents the object complement.

g) It was also necessary to exclude examples where the NP is used as a part of listing and naming of objects or functions as an independent verbless clause, e.g.

- 10/ There's also a snack bar, lounge area, children's pool, mini bus from hotel to lakeside (small local charge), and occasional dances with live music. Lift; 90 bedrooms; **singles available**. (BNC, AMD)

- 11/ The workmanship is impeccable and I'm certain the Legend could face any musical challenge and suit a variety of styles, from downhome country to lock-up-your-daughters metal, making it versatile, durable, good-looking and I want one. Badly. RRP: £1599. 00 including case. **Left-handers available**. For more information please contact REVELL-ATIONS Tony Revell Guitars (BNC, C9J).

3. The analysis of *available*

This chapter, analysing the adjective *available*, is structured, primarily, based on the information and points presented in the studies on the syntax and positions of adjectives, namely, by Cinque (2010), James (1979), Bolinger (1952), and Blöhdorn (2009). For better comparison purposes, each of the analysed features will be described, first, through the examples of postmodifying *available* and then compared with the examples including premodifying *available*.

3.1. Determiners

As was stated earlier, we expect the reference of the NPs to, at least partly, correlate with the adjectival position. For this reason, the NPs in the sample were sorted according to the type of determiner to see if there is any difference between the premodification and postmodification.

Analysing the determiners, we worked with the study by Deborah James (1979), who proposed two semantic constraints which need to be satisfied for an adjective to appear in postposition. One of these constraints is, as Blöhdorn (2009: 95) calls it, “a presupposition constraint”. Based on this constraint the postmodifying adjectives are grammatically correct, only if the head noun of the NP is contextually presupposed: “The first (semantic constraint) is that a single postnominal adjective or participle can only occur if the speaker is speaking as if he believes that the hearer presupposes, already knows about, the existence of a referent or referents describable by the noun phrase.” (James, 1979: 688), cf. 1.8.

James implies a direct connection between the reference, i.e. the meaning of determiner in the NP, and the position of adjective, referring to the concept of cardinal and quantificational interpretation of an NP. James describes the concept as follows: cardinal interpretation of an NP means that the NP refers to the set of objects, “that is not already known and identifiable – is not presupposed to exist given the context – and it specifies the approximate number of members in the set” (i.e. first mention). (James, 1979: 689) As an instance, she uses the indefinite determiner *a(n)*, that has always a cardinal meaning, except in cases when it is used to indicate generic reference. The quantificational meaning of an NP is expressed by determiners, such as *the*, *all*, *every*, *each*, and *most*, that are always quantificational, as well as by *some*, *many*, *several*, *a lot of*, and numerals which can express either quantificational or cardinal meaning, depending on the context. She also points out that, regardless of the interpretation, determiners *some*, *no*, *any*, *every* + *body/one/thing* are always used with the postmodifying adjective. (ibid.)

I bought **some horses stolen.*

***Some** faculty members hired should not have been hired.* (James, 1979: 689)

a) Determiners – post-head available

All 25 examples of the **postmodifying available** were sorted into four groups according to the determiner. The main goal, particularly with the postmodification, was to test James's (1979) constraint that for the postmodifying adjectives to be grammatical, they need to occur only with determiners having quantificational meaning (i.e. being presupposed). The NPs containing postmodification show a lower degree of variation regarding the determiners than premodification. All our 25 examples comply with James's semantic constraint, with every determiner being quantificational in meaning.

Table 6. Post-head *available*: the determiners

Subcategories – Post-head available	Representatives	Number of examples	%
1. Definite article	the	21	84%
2. Zero article ⁵	-	1	4%
3. Predeterminer all + central determiner the	all the	2	8%
4. Quantifier (indefinite, non- assertive)	any	1	4%

The definite article *the* can have both meanings. The following example (24-A-POST) contains the definite article *the* with quantificational (non-cardinal) meaning: some *evidence available (for evaluating the PGCE courses)* is presupposed, e.g.

- 12/ (24-A-POST) For the combination of studying alongside those with other career intentions and of blending literary and scientific studies can only be beneficial to the future teacher. In particular the opportunity to provide students with the humane education of literary study and the scientific education of linguistics is a unique combination whose advantages have yet to be fully recognised. An account of professional courses -- at least with respect to PGCE -- is in principle just as complex because even the advent of accreditation has not enforced uniformity. In practice however it would appear that PGCE courses do resemble each other in many significant ways, no doubt because they have the same ultimate purposes and because the limited time available enforces a focus on fundamental issues leaving little opportunity for additional, idiosyncratic areas of study. There is no official 'core curriculum', but **the**

⁵ The zero article might have cardinal meaning similar to the meaning of indefinite article, however, in the example (21-A-POST) the head noun is presupposed and the set of *methods* is defined and specified, therefore the absence of the article in this case still has quantificational meaning.

evidence available suggests that PGCE courses spend most of the time covering common ground. (BNC, G0W)

Any can have both cardinal and quantificational meanings depending on the context:

13/ (16-A-POST) Therefore the process of finding the historical Jesus meant stripping away what St Paul was supposed to have added. There was a contrast between what Jesus intended and the Church which Paul created. But by the middle of the twenties, when Ramsey began to study the matter, a new vision appeared. As the text of the gospels was dissected, there came indeed to appear layers or strata; **some bits** looked earlier than others; the documents were made up out of a weaving of stories and sayings circulating in the earliest Church and then put together by a single hand or more than one hand. But what was suddenly seen as extraordinary was that the supernatural, the miraculous, and certain doctrines were just as present in **the layers** now believed to be the earliest as they were in **the layers** believed to be later. The theory of an original simplicity about the good Galilean carpenter Jesus, which was surrounded with supernatural stories and so corrupted and made complicated, began to look far more doubtful; at least, more difficult to get out of **any evidence available**. (BNC, A68)

In this particular example, *any* refers to the set of objects that can be contextually identified, the *evidence* is presupposed and implied indirectly through mentioning *doctrines, documents, and supernatural stories* that represent pieces of evidence. At the same time, the text refers only to *some bits*, while some can be present *in the layers now believed to be earliest as they were in the layers believed to be later*, implying different *layers* and type of *evidence*.

b) Determiners – pre-head *available*

The determiners with **the premodifying available**, displayed a wider variety resulting in seven subcategories:

Table 7. Pre-head *available*: the determiners

Subcategories – pre-head <i>available</i>	Representative	Number of examples	%
1. Definite article	the	10	40%
2. Zero article ⁶	-	3	12%
3. Indefinite article	a	1	4%
4. Quantifiers (indefinite, non-assertive)	any	2	8%

⁶ In case of premodification, the zero article displays cardinal meaning comparable to the meaning of indefinite article. The zero article and indefinite article are listed separately for illustrative purposes showing significant variation of determiners occurring with premodifying adjectives.

5. Quantifiers (indefinite, non-assertive)	every (2), all (2)	4	16%
6. Predeterminer <i>all</i> + central determiner <i>the</i>	all the	4	16%
7. Possessive pronoun	our	1	4%

The premodifying examples include one instance of an indefinite article *an*:

14/ (16-A-PRE) It is enough if there be just and reasonable grounds for apprehending that unless payment be made an unlawful and injurious course will be taken by the defendant in violation of the plaintiffs' actual rights. Fullagar J., at p. 124, considered that the payments were made in order to avoid a very real risk that a refusal to pay would be followed by action which could be ruinous to the plaintiffs.' Kitto J. said, at p. 126: 'The proposition need not be questioned that where an Act purports, invalidly, to require a payment to be made, leaving the liability to be enforced by means of an action in which the invalidity of the statute is **an available defence**, a person who might have relied upon that defence but has paid without raising it should not be held, just because he was obeying the de facto command of a legislature, to have made the payment involuntarily. (BNC, FCL)

In this example the indefinite article as well as the adjective in the pre-head position are, based on James's constraint, used correctly. The head noun is not explicitly presupposed. The only connection to the previous context is the fact that this NP functions as the subject complement of the phrase *the invalidity of the statute*, classifying it as one type of *defence*. This particular example, apparently, describes some legal procedures including very specific terminology as well as sentence structures.

Based on James's constraint, we expected more examples including indefinite articles as well as zero articles, expressing first mention of the uncountable or head nouns in plural, which was not confirmed. However, there are also examples including indefinite quantifier *any*, that can have both cardinal as well as quantificational meanings. The following example represents the determiner *any* having cardinal meaning, as the head noun cannot be easily identified within the context and does not refer to specific object or set of objects:

15/ (3-A-PRE) She would return alone at 3. 30 in the afternoon. If she wasn't home by then I'd have to go and fetch her, knowing she'd be slumped in a drunken stupor on the pavement, open-legged and snotty-nosed, against the wall of the High Fields pub. Sometimes I'd have to sit with her until she was sober enough to stand and I could shoulder her home, snapping a curt reply, 'It's all right, I can take care of her,' to kind enquirers. The Friday night parties rarely affected me. Straight from school, I would catch a bus on my regular weekend pilgrimage to my Pop's house, an hour across the

city. The contrast between my two guardians was vivid: Victorian discipline versus total freedom. Occasionally I'd find an excuse to stay with my Mom and would sneak down to watch the proceedings through **any available spy-hole**. (BNC, CA9)

The comparison of the determiners in pre- and post-head positions shows that the definite article is the most frequent determiner (over 90%) in the postposition, while that other types of determiners are more likely to be found with the regular ordering “adjective – noun,” (premodification) where more variation of determiners is attested.

3.2. Presupposition

Dealing with James's semantic constraint and looking at the determiners to understand their reference, we have to look at presupposition triggers and contextual elements that might imply presupposition, or the “textual boundness” (Blöhdorn, 2009: 161) of the head noun modified.

Deborah James does not specify what exactly she perceives and understands as presupposition. As James does not specify the concept of presupposition she works with, we did not want to restrict our analysis only to a certain type and definition of presupposition and, therefore, we were eventually looking for any type of element that might, at least marginally, presuppose the existence of the referent of the NP within the linguistic as well as non-linguistic context.

a) Presupposition – post-head *available*

There are examples with **postmodifying available** where the presupposition is expressed by using direct anaphoric reference to the head noun occurring previously in the text, e.g.

16/ (2-A-POST) Thus they were using important, “real world” information for their project but they might well use the same source and information later in their adult lives. Query: The teacher of first-year humanities was seeking information on the Australian aborigines. He had checked the range of materials available in the library but wanted pupils to do some research in the library for the project. The librarian suggested that tourist information provided on the Prestel might be usefully looked at. The teacher also wanted the class to produce project files which were illustrated. While Aborigines may not appear an obvious choice of topic for a view datasearch, the teacher nevertheless found that the tourist information on Australia not only provided some useful background material, but could be used to obtain travel brochures in quantity which the pupils could then use as a visual source. The class came into the library and were involved in a Prestel search. The class also used the mailbox facility to ask for brochures which were sent to the school. In this enquiry, the teacher added to **the information available**; became aware of the different possibilities of viewdata; learned how to exploit viewdata; and provided the class with an interesting and lively activity. (BNC, JXK)

In some examples the presupposition is reflected by indirect anaphora where the head noun is not mentioned directly within the previous context, however, the head noun *help* (14-A-POST) can be immediately associated with the underlined section including *general and mental hospitals, public health model, centres, mental health experts*:

- 17/ (14-A-POST) But the centres which were the linchpin of the movement were criticized both for erring too much on the side of prevention -- tackling such issues as racism, poverty and education in the communities served, and for doing too little prevention, this arising from the affiliation of most of them to general and mental hospitals. The attempt to adopt a public health model, bringing a whole host of welfare agencies to primary intervention opened up' a power struggle from which the mental health field had yet to recover', according to Gardner (writing in 1977). Aside from those who were involved in intellectual and political movements it was an open question how far mental health experts would be received into the bosom of the target population. Many potential customers might feel more comfortable where agencies were not aiming at supervision of their minds. If **the help available** was to be a free good then, in the USA, there would be a considerable amount of stigma attached to recipients of it. (BNC, CS7)

However, there are also examples where the identification of the presupposed elements is even more implicit, as it is not expressed through direct anaphoric reference or associative indirect anaphora. In the following example, the presupposition depends on the non-linguistic context rather than directly and exclusively on the linguistic elements used in the text, e.g.

- 18/ (6-A-POST) Faced with such an upward price trend it is hardly surprising that historians have tended to present the war years as a time of deteriorating living standards. According to Professor Thomis, it is „an area of agreement „that wages were generally unable to keep up with steeply rising food prices, while Mathias, pointing to rising money wages as a feature of the period, concludes that inflating prices generally outpaced them. All this, supported by literary evidence, suggests deterioration: bleaker diets (but with the poor still demanding wheat), a decline in non-food purchasing, with standards probably lower than at any other time since the wars at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Von Tunzelmann, remarking that prices had the greater influence on real wage trends over this period, finds that **the indices available** are much closer to each other than they are for the periods on either side. They point to a real wage drop of 10 to 12 per cent from 1790 to 1795, then a slight recovery to around 5 per cent below the 1790 level over 1797--8, followed by a plunge bottoming in 1800--1 at 30 per cent below the 1790 level. (BNC, HXC)

In this particular example, there are no *indices* directly mentioned in the previous context. This text is apparently related to an economic issue and the author rely on the addressee's general knowledge concerning the issue to decode the referent of the *indices* being graphs marking the relationship between *inflating prices* and *wage trends* during the war years.

Another pattern of presupposition triggers reoccurring within the examples displaying postmodification is a form of apposition. The NPs including postmodifying *available* occur as a

part of appositional constructions. Dušková (2012) defines apposition as a semantic relationship whose members are characterized by the identity of the non-linguistic referent, or at least the referent of one member being included within the other member's referent. (MSA: 13. 6) The following example represents the case, when one member of the appositional relationship (underlined section) is used providing further specification of the head noun, e.g.

- 19/ (8-A-POST) One major York designer Rosie Dean will serve as one example to represent all. She has worked as a freelance fabric designer in New York, specialising in the production of hand painted silks. She was involved in various design projects with special emphasis on the importance of paint.' Over recent years I have combined my knowledge and skills into the area of fine hand painted furniture,' she explained.' Continuing contact with interior designers and clients helps to ensure that each item is exactly produced to requirements.' Rosie lists **the services available**: A range of pine furniture ready for me to paint according to your needs. Antique items of furniture ready to be painted to your specifications. A range of pine furniture ready for me to paint according to your needs. Antique items of furniture ready to be painted to your specifications. Cabinet makers who will construct an item of furniture designed to requirements. I can also paint your own piece of furniture. (BNC, BPJ)

In this particular case, the head noun *services* can be associated with the *clients* but the *services* are also further specified by the appositional relationship.

b) Presupposition – pre-head available

The way of expressing presupposition varies with the **premodification** examples, where the definite article primarily expresses direct anaphoric reference (presupposition) of the whole nominal (cf. 1.1.) *available endonuclease*, e.g.

- 20/ (15-A-PRE) A model describing the cleavage of DNA by Eco K has been proposed [12] which suggests that this DNA should bind two endonuclease molecules which will translocate DNA until the endonuclease molecules meet and then the DNA should be cut. However, this model was derived from experiments on linear DNA. At a molar ratio of 2:1 (DNA: protein), where the ratio of recognition sites to protein is 4:1, all the endonuclease will be bound to available sites. This was found to produce approximately 50% linear DNA after 30 min. This supports the idea that the available single sites are occupied and cut by all the available endonuclease. (BNC, FTC) (cf. 8-A-PRE; 10-A-PRE; 13-A-PRE; 19-A-PRE; 5-A-PRE)

One can also observe patterns of less direct anaphoric reference, where all the underlined parts represent the indirect referent of the whole nominal (*source*) of the NP in bold, e.g.

- 21/ (22-A-PRE) The main trouble with John's northern types, not of his making, is the indiscriminate use made of it by students in the south. This has been due to the lack of understanding of the origins of this pottery. There are late Flavian-Trajanic military works depots on the frontier which produced pottery, but from the time of Hadrian onwards, a different supply system was introduced. It is not known exactly how this operated, but it is presumed to have been on some kind of contract basis. The result is

clear enough. An enterprising firm of potters anywhere in the Province could supply batches of their wares, so crates of vessels arriving at the quartermasters' stores could have come from **any available source**. There is a rough division between east and west which became apparent in Peter Webster's study of Severn Valley wares found on the Wall (1972), for, although there is not a great quantity it has a definite western bias, which suggests that the means of transport was by the sea. This would help to explain the extraordinary success of *the Dorset producers* of the black burnished wares, which, as John has demonstrated (1973), is one of the most dramatic events in the history of the coarse industry in Britain. (BNC, EB7b) (*cf.* 9-A-PRE; 14-A-PRE; 7-A-PRE)

Such anaphoric relationship is manifested also in instances where the antecedent is several clauses long (up to 300 words long as in the following examples). We decided to label this pattern as a 'summary' or 'summarizing pattern' and it is best illustrated with the head noun *evidence*, which summarizes specific evidence presented in the text, e.g.

- 22/ (1-A-PRE) This can best be seen in the appointment of commissions to assess the subsidy on aliens granted in Edward IV's last parliament, one of the few cases where the council took positive decisions about personnel rather than (as with the sheriffs, for instance) simply confirming Edward IV's appointments. The commissions were not of much political importance themselves, but each of the thirty-two county commissions was headed by a national figure whose selection gives some idea of the balance of power. A distinctively 'conciliar' feature of the commissions is the number headed by leading Yorkist bureaucrats, notably John Russell, bishop of Lincoln and keeper of the privy seal, and John Alcock, bishop of Worcester and president of the council in the march of Wales. Gloucester does not feature at all, something which has been read as a sign of Woodville control of the council. But his omission is because no northern commissions were appointed -- something more likely to reflect a readiness to wait for Gloucester's advice than an intention to snub him. That the council had not come under factional control is suggested by its careful regard to the interests of William lord Hastings and the Woodvilles. These were the only elements on the council between which there is any contemporary suggestion of hostility and it is thus significant how evenly they were balanced on the commissions. Hastings headed seven (the highest individual total), while the Woodvilles jointly managed eight, of which Rivers headed three and Dorset five. On the available evidence, the council's policy after Edward's death can best be summed up as a strenuous effort to preserve the balance of power established in the king's second reign, and this was surely (pace Mancini) in response to the dead king's own wishes. (BNC, HWK)

This summarizing pattern reoccurs most commonly with the noun *evidence* as the head noun (*cf.* examples 2-A-PRE; 17-A-PRE; 18-A-PRE; 20-A-PRE).

A modification of the pattern where specific "evidence" is present in the text to express a contrast to the arguments that precede are intertextual references to other texts. These references to other texts function either as the referent of the whole nominal (Adj + N) in anaphoric, or cataphoric relation, e.g.

- 23/ (4-A-PRE) Moreover, when the dominant approach to problems of behaviour is to remove the pupils it is not surprising that an increasing proportion of the school population is drawn into that model. The growth of the 'displacement' model would be understandable if it resolved individual difficulties or reduced the general incidence of difficulty. **The available evidence** suggests otherwise. In fact, no one argues that the marked increase in provision to service this model (Department of Education and Science 1978b Ling and Davies 1984) has led to a marked improvement in pupils' behaviour. Lloyd-Smith (1984) provides a telling summary of the shortcomings of the 'displacement' model in his account of three 'Guidance Centres' established by a West Midlands Local Education Authority. (BNC, GUR) (*cf.* examples 2-A-PRE; 20-A-PRE)

In this particular example, the references in the parenthesis represent the referent of the head noun *evidence*. The underlined passage of the example preceding the NP represents the hypothesis concerning the *displacement model* that is followed by the real evidence presented through references to other texts dis/proving the hypothesis. The referent of the NP is clearly identifiable and definite.

The aim of this section was to observe the semantic constraint on postposition based on the presupposition of the head noun and its relation to the quantificational and cardinal interpretation of the NPs proposed by James (1979). The determiners occurring in the examples with postmodification display more variation concerning the determiners and, all of them display quantificational meaning proposed as necessary by James when the adjectives are used in post-head position. This may be related to the fact that it is only the head noun which is presupposed and the post-head adjective represents the cataphoric restrictor on the range of possible noun referents, hence the definite article. On the other hand, the examples of premodification display more variation in determiners used, and the meaning of these determiners is not necessarily always quantificational, but can be cardinal.

The second co-factor analysed was the identification of presupposition triggers (which presuppose the existence of the referent of the head noun and only in such a case may the adjective be used in postposition, (*cf.* James, 1979)). The nouns with postmodification by *available* show several different ways of how the presupposition is expressed, by indirect as well as direct reference; the linguistic as well as non-linguistic context incorporated as well as the appositional relationship. In the examples with the premodifying adjective there is also some anaphoric or cataphoric relation present, but it is typically the referent of the whole nominal (A+N) that is presupposed, not just the head nouns. The antecedent may be quite complex and take also the form of summarizing pattern, including intertextual references.

3.3. Parallel constructions

A noticeable group among our examples of *available* in postposition presented the use of parallel constructions, which parallel the postpositive use of *-ed* participles.

In the following example, the noun head is presupposed (implied) by *the functions, labour, technology and its applications*, however, this example represents another very common structure occurring with the postmodifying adjectives, namely parallel constructions:

- 24/ (4-A-POST) This schema has much in common with those developed by two others, whose writings have influenced this presentation. Leeds (1984), for example, argues that whereas all nucleated settlements (or places in the present context) have the same functions --' facilitation of all forms of exchange, transfer, and communications while linking the nucleation or locality both with other localities and with society at large (p. 295) -- there is also a threefold specialization between places. First, places tend to take on specialized functions, in addition to the universal ones, thereby creating a spatial division of labour, at a variety of scales. Secondly, there is variation in that specialization in terms of technology and its application, with differences in the tools used, the tasks undertaken, the knowledge available, and so on. (BNC, FAW)

The parallel constructions have been described by Bolinger (1952) as structures that “enable us to get selective contrast by means of post-position with a great many adjectives.” (Bolinger, 1952: 1131) Bolinger introduced the notion of the selective contrast as the main role of postmodifying adjectives. He points out that the postmodifying adjectives broaden the reference and imply the existence of other objects as an opposition to the objects referred to by the NP: “In *He belonged now to the world everlasting* we find a selective contrast; *everlasting* being opposed to temporal [...]. In *the everlasting world* only one world would be under consideration.” (Bolinger, 1967: 1130) Therefore, referring to the parallel constructions, Bolinger implies that postmodification is formed more easily with variety of adjectives within the parallel constructions.

The pattern of parallel constructions of postmodifying adjectives and postmodifying participles is also an evidence of the resemblance between postmodifying past participles and postmodifying adjectives, cf. Šaldová (2005).

3.4. Cinque's properties (2010)

The hypothesis presented in this thesis is based on a comparative study by Guglielmo Cinque *The Syntax of the Adjectives: A Comparative Study* (2010), which aims to compare the syntax of adjectives in Romance and Germanic languages. The majority of Cinque's analyses regard the postmodifying adjectives as the reduced relative clauses which thus originate from a

different source. According to this assumption, he divides noun modification into **indirect modification**, i.e. (postmodifying) reduced relative clauses; and **direct modification**, i.e. proper attributive adjectives. He lists pairs of semantic and syntactic properties that contrast premodification and postmodification. We decided to focus on some of these properties that may be relevant for the thesis, namely **generic/deictic meaning of the adjective, non/restrictiveness, stage-/individual-level interpretation, and specificity- or non-specificity-inducing meaning of the adjective.** (Cinque, 2010: 33)

Cinque (2010) does not use authentic corpus examples. The aim of the following part of the thesis is, therefore, to apply these features to our corpus examples and compare the differences as well as similarities between our real-text examples and Cinque's hypothesis, which might, eventually, provide a more detailed description of both adjectival positions. All the above-mentioned features are essentially interconnected and interdependent. We are also able to relate these features to the other studies by James (1979) and Bolinger (1952).

The following table summarizes the relevant semantic and syntactic properties of the indirect and direct modification, presented in Cinque's study occurring in the Romance as well as Germanic languages⁷, applied here to pre- and post-head *available*, *responsible*, and *possible*.

Table 8. Cinque's (2010) summary of the semantic and syntactic properties

Direct modification (premodification)	Indirect modification/reduced relative clause (postmodification)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - closer to the N - rigidly ordered - not possible in predicative position (Cinque, 2010: 33) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - further away from the N - not rigidly ordered - possible in predicative position (ibid.)
Generic	Deictic
The Thursday <i>Thursday</i> lecture (i.e. ('which ordinarily takes place on Thursday') (Cinque, 2010: 26)	The <i>Thursday</i> Thursday lecture - The lecture that takes place on <i>Thursday</i> (i.e. ('which took place on Thursday this week') (ibid.)
Non-restrictive	Restrictive
All of his <i>unsuitable</i> acts were condemned. (Cinque, 2010: 7)	Every word <i>unsuitable</i> was deleted. (Cinque, 2010: 8)
Individual-level (or stage-level)	Stage-level (or individual-level)
The <i>visible</i> stars include Aldebaran and Sirius. (i.e. permanently <i>visible</i>) (Cinque,	The (only) stars <i>visible</i> are Aldebaran and Sirius. (i.e. <i>visible</i> at the moment) (Cinque,

⁷ Cinque (2010) describes the differences between pre- and postmodification in the Germanic and Romance languages as inverse.

2010: 6)	2010: 7)
Specificity-inducing (or non-specificity-inducing)	Non-specificity-inducing (or specificity-inducing)
John will burn a <i>nearby</i> house. (i.e. ‘John will burn some specific house that is near his’.) (Cinque, 2010: 12)	John will burn a house <i>nearby</i> . (i.e. ‘John will burn some house or other among those that are near his’.) (ibid.)

This division, however, is not entirely straightforward as Cinque points out: “In English (Germanic) the prenominal position is systematically ambiguous between the two values of each property, while the postnominal one (when available) has only one value”. (Cinque, 2010: 17) Cinque also adds that postmodification can also express ambiguous meanings, particularly, with the non-/specificity-inducing factor and stage-/individual-level interpretation. He explains this ambiguity based on the similarity of the indirect modification (i.e. postmodification) and relative clauses: “the fact that it retains an ambiguity for the specificity-/non-specificity-inducing reading, and partly for the stage-/individual-level reading, will later be related to the fact that the adjective is similarly ambiguous in the predicate position of a relative clause.” (Cinque, 2010: 17)

3.4.1. Post-head *available*

a) Deictic/generic - post-head *available*

One of the most relevant features that were analysed by Cinque (2010) and that seems essential for our analysis of the **generic vs. deictic interpretation** of the modifying adjective. Even though Cinque analyses this property exclusively in reference to the temporal modifiers, we assume that the adjective *available* might also have this ‘temporal’ interpretation in the given context, e.g. *available now*, *available in this period*, *available for some particular time*.

Cinque uses a very specific example for presentation of this feature: *the Thursday Thursday lecture* (Cinque, 2010: 26). He claims that the first modifying *Thursday* represents a case of indirect modification (reduced relative clause), in our case postmodification, and has deictic interpretation pointing to specific time frame, i.e. the lecture “which took place on Thursday this week” (Cinque, 2010: 26). On the other hand, the second temporal modifier closer to the head noun (direct modification, premodification) has generic interpretation not pointing to specific time frame meaning the lecture “which ordinarily takes place on Thursday” (Cinque, 2010: 26).

We tried to identify the same principle, firstly, in the examples with postmodifying *available* and we observed that the context of the examples implies and presupposes not only the head noun but also some complement of the adjective that specifies the time reference of *available* and can be taken in a wider sense as ‘deictic’.

In the following example, the speaker describes the educational method for children with hearing difficulties, called *the Total Education*. The speaker describes this one specific situation when the teacher uses simultaneous communication and the information that is provided is *available for the student at that very moment on the one visual dimension*:

25/ (9-A-POST) The possibilities of Total Communication are colossal if the practitioner really understands what the children actually perceive when they see teachers using it. The full range of information available in Total Communication is only available to the hearing teacher; deaf children have to piece together what the visual mixture actually represents. Not surprisingly, when we asked deaf people to examine videotapes of teachers using simultaneous communication, their rating of effectiveness closely matched their rating of the teachers’ use of facial expression. **The information available is primarily on a single dimension and it is evaluated in sign language terms.** We therefore return to our original view. In choosing systems of educating deaf children with signs, it is attitude which has determined the choice. The evidence is not sufficient for any protagonists of particular approaches to feel satisfied. The theory of MCE is inadequately thought out and would not be supported in language learning fields. (BNC, CLH)

This ‘temporal’ reference to the specific situation when the teacher is using simultaneous communication might be perceived as an implied complement of the adjective *available*. This notion would correspond to the hypothesis of Šaldová (2005) regarding uncomplemented *-ed* participles (Šaldová, 2005: 231-242), as well as of Mathews (2014) who states that “where complements can be omitted, they will often remain latent” (Matthews, 2014: 170). Accordingly, we might assume that based on the rule of complemented adjectives being obligatorily postponed (*cf.* 1.7.3.), the postmodifying uncomplemented adjectives are also implicitly and contextually complemented and therefore postponed.

The presupposed or implied complement of the adjective might be also expressed by certain lexical features that provide this specific time reference of the postmodifying *available*, such as tense or temporal adverbs, e.g.

26/ (7-A-POST) He saw service in the Baltic Republics and earned a special commendation for his analysis of the situation among the ethnic groups. He had a pleasant apartment on the outskirts of Moscow with his young wife and baby daughter, and hoped to achieve a small dacha. He was a dedicated follower of the new political initiative begun by Gorbachev. He believed in reform and modernization. He also shared Rakovsky’s dread of the Soviet Union becoming fragmented by the Republics’ achieving

independence. A loose federation meant weakness. They couldn't contemplate such a situation with a united Germany and their allies in the Eastern bloc in chaotic pursuit of democracy. His colonel's insignia was still bright and new; he was very proud of it. Now he had been given an assignment that demanded intuitive analysis to a sensitive degree. The anti-Soviet activists abroad were planning to strike a blow. Discovery and prevention were **the methods available**. The old strong-arm KGB response was not an option. Gusev sensed that his dacha and further promotion was in the balance. (BNC, FSF)

In this particular example (7-A-POST), the adjective *available* refers to a specific time frame and a specific situation. The main protagonist had been given an assignment to analyse the situation, while the temporal frame is emphasized by the adverb *now*. Temporal reference is provided by the use of the tense form, namely, the past progressive referring to a particular situation happening at that moment. The NP in bold functions as a subject complement and specifies the *discovery and prevention*, while it is explicitly implied that these *methods are available to be used in that specific situation of analysing the assignment*. In a different situation, the protagonist would be able to use different methods available.

The same lexical and semantic triggers that represent implied adjectival complements are used in the following example, e.g.

27/ (1-A-POST) A resource-based classification of the nations of the world represents a step towards this goal (see Cole, 1988). The structure of the economy is clearly the basis on which to build a classification of the countries of the world in terms of their economic growth, or lack of it. Development in the global system implies something more. For many years national and international agencies have been collecting data on some significant social indicators, and it is now possible, with all the provisos about the nature of the data that I have already made, to make some, albeit rough and preliminary ranking of the nations of the world on the most widely accepted social and welfare criteria. The point of this exercise is to begin to derive a picture of how economic growth and development, as they have been generally defined, are related to the extent that **the measures available** permit us to draw some conclusions about the relative positions on a world scale of different groups of countries. (BNC, HTV)

In the example (1-A-POST), we can see that the head noun *measures* is presupposed by nouns, such as *collecting data*, *ranking* or *exercise*. The example states that *the data have been collected for many years by national and international agencies* and, in the context of the example, they are finally collected and available for further analysis (adverb *now*). They are not generally available but they are available after many years of collecting, at that moment.

In relation to the deictic interpretation of the postmodifying adjectives, it is important to recall Bolinger (1952) and his notion of selective contrast mentioned previously. (cf. 1.8., 3.3.) When the postmodifying adjective is specified as valid for a certain time frame and contextually

complemented it implies, at the same time, the notion of selective contrast. For instance, in the previous example (1-A-POST) the NP in bold stands for *the measures now available for classifying the nations of the world based on the social and welfare criteria*. An NP thus specified immediately implies the notion of selective contrast, as there are other measures that might not be available now, and for different purposes.

In addition, the postmodifying adjectives being specified for certain time frame and contextually complemented express meaning of the *availability with a certain purpose, available for this situation, available in the process of doing sth, available to do sth*.

b) Non-/restrictiveness – post-head *available*

As was stated earlier, the interpretative properties by Cinque (2010) are interconnected and interdependent. We observed that the postmodifying adjective *available* tends to have its complementation presupposed within the previous context, and therefore, delimits the time frame of its validity, which correlated with the next property of **non-/restrictiveness**. As is explained in the section 3.4., Cinque views postmodifying adjectives as reduced relative clauses (indirect modification) and the premodifying adjectives as ordinary attributive adjectives (direct modification). He explains that reduced relative clauses, in our case postmodifying *available*, are always restrictive. According to Quirk, et al. (1985), restrictive modification means that “the reference of the head is a member of a class which can be identified only through the modification that has been supplied.” (CGEL: 1239)

The adjectival modification with its implied complementation specifies the head noun which refers to *some object available only in some specific situation*, only at the specific moment, having a meaning of “one of the possible,” which would stem from the modal meaning of the suffix *-able/-ible*, (cf. 1.4.) e.g.

28/ (17-A-POST) Rev. Martin Smyth Does the Minister expect that while the award system is kept under review and resources are scarce, some consideration should be given to students who come from poor backgrounds and achieve high marks but are turned down because of a shortage of places? Does he accept in particular that there is a problem involving students from Northern Ireland who have attended English universities and been recommended for further degrees and second awards, but are turned down because they are from Northern Ireland? Mr. Howarth The hon. Gentleman raises two points. He recently raised two cases on behalf of his constituents. I appreciate his concern that the practical operation of the system for conferring postgraduate awards on Northern Ireland residents can be confusing and may create difficulties. I am grateful to him for drawing my attention to that. The practicalities are being considered by the research councils in the Department of Education in Northern Ireland. I hope that arrangements will be introduced which will be more convenient for Northern Ireland residents. As for

the criteria for granting postgraduate awards, postgraduate study and research are academically demanding and candidates should be selected by competition to ensure that **the resources available** are used as effectively as possible. (BNC, HHVa)

In the example (17-A-POST), we can see that the head noun *resources* is modified and specified by the adjective *available*. If *available* was non-restrictive, we might omit this adjective without changing the context and meaning of the NP. The adjective is, however, again, implicitly complemented within the previous context. We might paraphrase this NP as follows: *the resources available for granting postgraduates awards*, i.e. the reference is definite and cataphoric. If we omitted the adjective *available* from in the example (17-A-POST), the head noun is not specified anymore and loses its special purpose of use.

c) Stage-/individual-level interpretation – post-head *available*

Another property presented by Cinque (2010) is the semantic property of **stage- or individual-level interpretation** of the modifying adjective. This feature is, similarly as the previous one, related to the deictic and generic interpretation of the adjective. As was shown, the postmodifying *available* through its implied complementation refers to specific time frame. Cinque (2010) refers, here, to Bolinger (1967) and claims that the post-head position implies stage-level interpretation of the adjective, i.e. that the attribute presented by the adjective is only temporal and not permanent. (Cinque, 2010: 6) It is worth mentioning that James (1979) also presents, within her second semantic constraint regarding the postmodifying adjectives, that “the most accurate characterization of the semantic distinction we are concerned with is not ‘temporary’ versus ‘permanent’, but rather whether the quality described by the adjective is one which can be suddenly acquired and/or lost” (James, 1979: 701), cf. 1.8., e.g.

29/ (15-A-POST) The combination of intellectual abilities and personal qualities which employers seek can be developed not only through academic study but through wise use of leisure time and vacations., Making an early start Contrary to popular belief, you do not have to know what you want to do for the Careers Service to be able to help you. If you wait for inspiration it may be more difficult for the Careers Service to give constructive advice. So take advantage, as early as possible, of the facilities offered, to assess your interests, abilities and aspirations and to relate these to **the opportunities available**. (BNC, HTE)

In the example (15-A-POST), the adjective *available* refers to the immediate moment depicted by the example. The speaker recommends to take advantage immediately, at the very moment, *as early as possible*, and to relate one’s *interests, abilities and aspirations* to the *opportunities* that are *available* at that moment. The number of opportunities changes as these job opportunities are *available only for certain time* and might be taken in any minute.

We assume that the stage- and individual-level interpretation does not have to imply temporariness or permanent attributes as the adjective *available* is not always necessarily temporal in meaning. The following examples present us with the cases when the adjective *available* refers to specific place or other condition:

- 30/ (12-A-POST) For the employer, a part-time workforce means a cheap labour supply which contributes to capital accumulation. In some cases, the link between the peasant sector and commercial farming may rest on the sale of goods rather than labour, as in the following example taken from the state of São Paulo. The almost absolute dependence of the small and medium-sized landholders on large-scale capitalist enterprise is illustrated by the case of tea, where the agro-industries possess their own haciendas and the organisation of labour is completely of the wage-earner type. However, these agro-industries also deal with family or independent units of production, to which they supply fertilisers and other production inputs. These same enterprises send their trucks for transporting merchandise during the harvest periods, and the classification of tea leaves for quality is also done by the enterprise, without the participation of the small producers, who are paid in accordance with this classification. These small farmers may be tenant farmers, sharecroppers or owners of small farms. (Miró and Rodríguez 1982: 57). This continuation of the peasant sector alongside the development of industrialisation is a distinct aspect of capitalist development in the periphery and characterises much of rural development in the LDCs. Capitalist industrialisation in the periphery, often because of transnationals which can import sophisticated technology, has not been able fully to absorb all the labour available. Commercialised farms that do rely on labour frequently use seasonal labour. The subsistence economy, however, provides security for irregular workers. The peasant economy, therefore, reproduces the labour force for capitalism at a low cost because, due to the subsistence sector, men can be employed on an irregular basis. The peasant economy provides a reserve of cheap labour for capitalism and so contributes to capital accumulation. (BNC, AN3)

The example (12-A-POST), depicts the specific case of *the capitalist development in the periphery of Sao Paolo*. The head noun not only refers to *the labour available during the harvest periods*, but also specifies the reference to certain area of *the periphery of Sao Paolo*.

d) Non-/specificity-inducing meaning – post-head *available*

The following example, illustrates another property identified by Cinque (2010), namely, **non-specificity inducing** interpretation of the postmodifying adjectives. Cinque in his study states that postmodification (indirect modification/ reduced relative clause) implies non-specificity-inducing meaning, e.g. John will burn a house *nearby*, i.e. “John will burn some house or other among those that are near his”; in comparison to the example with the pre-head modifier, e.g. John will burn a *nearby* house., i.e. “John will burn some specific house that is near his”. (Cinque, 2010: 12)

Furthermore, when describing this feature, Cinque refers primarily to indefinite NPs, which does not occur with postmodifying adjectives within our corpus sample. Cinque himself points out the possibility of existence of this feature particularly with the Romance languages, in his case Italian: “The prenominal position of the adjective [in Italian] renders an indefinite DP specific, [...] which implies the existence of a specific actor [...], whether or not the speaker knows his identity. When the adjective is postnominal instead, the indefinite DP need not be specific. No comparable contrast is detectable in English.” (Cinque, 2010: 12) Even though he believes there is no comparable contrast detectable in English, he claims that the indirect modifiers “appear to be underspecified for the value specificity-/non-specificity inducing” (ibid: 28), which may be related to the realis vs. irrealis character of the context: “[...] a prenominal adjective no longer forces a specific reading of an indefinite NP in Italian if this is embedded in a modal (*irrealis*) context” (ibid.: 13)

The following example shows that the head noun *time* is presupposed by mentioning of *hours* and *periods*. The head noun *time*, however, does not have generic meaning as the adjective *available* refers to specific point in time interval, specifically, *the time available* in the hypothetical situation *where an overlap of shifts exists*:

- 31/ (3-A-POST) Failure in communication is often the base from which many problems arise. Managers should be preoccupied not with eliminating the overlap period but with ensuring that the period allowed is adequate and properly utilised. Some misunderstanding arises about the overlap during the afternoon period, because within this period one group of staff will have to take lunch when the afternoon shift arrive on duty and the others to take tea before the early shift goes off duty. This requires at least a further hour to be added to the overlap, thus a minimum of 2-2½ hours in total is justifiable in some circumstances. Therefore, between 2 and 4 hours will be needed for shift overlap purposes over a 24-hour period. Action: Ward level. Where an overlap of shifts exists, the nurse in charge should ensure that **the time available** is used to good effect. Where shift overlaps permit the majority of staff to be on duty at the same time, the opportunity should be taken to discuss, review and resolve issues relating to patient care and other work-related matters. (BNC, EVY)

In the previous context, the text presents the time period *between 2 to 4 hours* that is needed for *shift overlap purposes*. The postmodifying adjective *available* does not refer to specific number of hours, it refers to specific time frame, and specific situation of overlapping shifts but it implies this non-specific aggregate of time *between 2 to 4 hours*.

3.4.2. Pre-head *available*

a) Deictic/generic – pre-head *available*

As was implied earlier by Cinque (2010), premodifying adjectives tend to be systematically ambiguous. (*cf.* 3.4.) This ambiguity is present in all of the properties presented

by Cinque, including the deictic and generic interpretation of the adjectives. The following example illustrates the case where the adjective has generic interpretation not referring to a specific time frame or situation. The adjective *available* is also not implicitly complemented by the previous context. This example represents generic description of *argument*, *competition*, and *conflict*. The example does not refer to specific situation of the availability of information, e.g.

- 32/ (21-A-PRE) Organisations are political systems within which there is competition for scarce resources and unequal influence. Differences between people are natural and inevitable. Differences emerge in three ways: argument; competition; and conflict -- which alone is considered wholly harmful. Argument and competition are potentially beneficial and fruitful; both may degenerate into conflict if badly managed. Argument means resolving differences by discussion; this can encourage integration of a number of viewpoints into a better solution. Handy suggests that in order for argument to be effective: the arguing group must have shared leadership, mutual trust, and a challenging task; and the logic of the argument must be preserved -- ie. the issues under discussion must be classified, the discussion must concentrate on **available information**, and the values of the individuals must be expressed openly and taken into account. (BNC, GOU)

In addition, the premodifying *available* not being specified for particular situation, nor implicitly complemented by the context holds meaning of general availability and existence, e.g.

- 33/ (18-A-PRE) Depending on the expert and the case you may need to do all or any of the following: summarise the facts of the case and the legal issues; ask specific questions and indicate their legal significance; ask whether any further evidence is likely to be available, so that this can be sought on discovery; and whether any further enquiries, tests or reports are necessary. The expert should then be invited to make any further comments that they feel to be necessary. It is often a good idea to remind the expert that if their report is to be relied on it must be disclosed to the other side. You can ask for any particularly bad points against the plaintiff to be discussed over the phone or in a covering letter as they may well fall outside the expert's evidence in chief. Send the expert **all the available evidence**. In addition to all previous expert reports obtained or received, non-medical experts should see all the background information that you have collated including plaintiff and witness evidence, party and party correspondence where relevant, previous reports etc. The expert should be asked to write in plain English and be disclosed to the other side. (BNC, J75)

There is no specific purpose of the *evidence* as the text does not imply what the *evidence* is *available for*. Accordingly, this NP might be paraphrased as *all the existing evidence*.

b) Non-/restrictiveness – pre-head *available*

Cinque (2010) claims that the premodifying adjectives are non-restrictive providing “additional information which is not essential for identification.” (CGEL: 1239) This notion is very well supported by the examples containing premodification. As the adjective is not implicitly and contextually complemented, it does not specify the reference of the head noun.

In the following example (7-A-PRE), we can see that the premodifying adjective *available* is non-restrictive as it does not specify the head noun and it could be omitted without changing the context or meaning of the NP:

- 34/ (7-A-PRE) The mating instinct allied to fear of loneliness was an irresistible combination, concluded the sergeant, gazing round the pub to conceal his irritation. It was filling up with more and more people. The odd, lugubrious figure sitting was now completely hidden from view along with the half-caste man yanking the arm of the one-armed bandit a few yards away. Dexter let his eyes play over the clutter designed to bless the pub with a friendly air: two post horns slung like bombs from the ceiling, mock Tudor beams, lines of plates balanced **on every available ledge**, and a grubby portrait of the Queen hung in dusty splendour above the bar. When Dexter focused back on the conversation, Blanche was laughing at some joke of Eddy Russell's that the sergeant had missed. The sergeant knew she was a tough woman and had few weaknesses. (BNC, G1W)

The noun is indirectly presupposed by mentioning other parts of *the pub*, such as the *ceiling*, *mock Tudor beams*, and *the bar*, however, there is no direct mention of *the ledges* themselves. There is no significant difference between the NP with the modifier and without the modifier, as we can paraphrase the NP, e.g. *lines of plates balanced on every ledge*.

c) Stage-/individual-level interpretation – pre-head *available*

Based on Cinque's analysis, the premodifying adjectives should have individual-level interpretation, i.e. they express permanent features and attributes. This hypothesis might be supported by above-mentioned information concerning generic interpretation of the premodifying adjective *available*. (cf. 3.4.2.a) As the adjective in pre-head position does not demonstrate connection to specific time frame or specific situation (generic meaning), the attribute of availability is unlimited and, therefore, we might claim it is permanent. The same fact is deduced from the non-restrictiveness of the premodifying adjective.

In the following example (17-A-PRE), the premodifying *available* is not restricted to specific situation and the example talks rather generally. Even though the example describes judicial system of *the Kandyan Kingdom*, the head noun of the highlighted NP is not directly connected to *the Kandyan Kingdom*. There is no implied complementation of the adjective. The evidence is not specified by the adjective, as this adjective might be omitted without changing the meaning of the NP, once the evidence is *available*, it is permanently available:

- 35/ (17-A-PRE) These changes were no more disruptive than those which occur from time to time in non-colonial societies. A more important difference between British and indigenous judicial norms lay in the means of determining guilt or innocence. In colonial courts evidence had to be presented according to set procedures; otherwise it was declared invalid. In contrast, the Sinhalese did not separate crime from either the

social setting within which the action had taken place or from the social setting of the court itself. Decisions by judges in the Kandyan Kingdom took into account **all the available evidence**, including the personal knowledge of the judge and others in attendance, which was likely to be extensive. Sinhalese law was unwritten, and there was great flexibility both in its application and in judicial procedure. (BNC, CBA)

d) Non-/specificity-inducing meaning – pre-head *available*

It was pointed out that Cinque (2010) demonstrated the non-/specificity-inducing feature primarily on the indefinite NP. In the example (16-A-PRE), *cf.* the example 14/, the specificity-inducing character of the premodifying *available* is significantly expressed by the relation of the subject and subject complement, so one can easily observe what the NP refers to.

There are also examples of premodifying *available* including zero article, that might have reference similar to the one of the indefinite articles analysed in case of specificity-inducing character of the premodifying adjective, e.g.

36/ (14-A-PRE) You may have a rule that if the balloon falls on the floor the person must start again. For older children this game can be played where they head the balloon around the obstacle. 66 Balloon football Two teams sit in lines facing each other about four feet apart and are not allowed to get off their chairs. They are given several balloons and the object is to try and hit them over the heads of the team opposite and onto the floor. This game can either be played with or without a goalkeeper. If there are goalkeepers, they stand behind the row of chairs and try and stop the balloons from hitting the floor. If the game is to be played without goalkeepers, adults are needed to retrieve the balloons. 67 Blow the balloon Divide the party into two or more teams, depending on **available space**. (BNC, C8P)

In the example (14-A-PRE), the head noun *space* is not presupposed by the previous context, however, by the description of the text we know that the NP *available space*, refers to the space needed when playing the game when *two teams in lines facing each other about four feet apart*.

4. The analysis of *responsible*

The adjective *responsible* is a slightly less frequent adjective occurring in postposition (cf. 2.3.). The aim of this part of the analysis is to compare the adjective *responsible* that is active in meaning with the more frequent adjective *available*, which is passive in meaning (cf. 1.4). The same features, as analysed with the adjective *available*, are analysed with the examples of pre- and post-head *responsible*. Our sample includes 13 examples of pre-head *responsible*, and 13 examples of post-head *responsible* that are analysed with regards to the determiners, presupposition triggers, and semantic properties presented by Cinque (2010).

4.1. Determiners

As was explained in the chapter 3.1., we analysed the determiners based on their quantificational (i.e. the referent of the NP is identifiable within the context) and cardinal interpretation (i.e. the referent is not identifiable within the context).

a) The determiners – post-head *responsible*

The post-head *responsible* also complies with James's constraint, i.e. that the adjectives can occur in postposition, only if the head noun of the NP is contextually presupposed and the determiner must have quantificational meaning. (cf. 3.1.)

The examples with post-head *responsible* contain only definite articles, all the head nouns are presupposed and the article has quantificational reading.

Table 9. Post-head *responsible*: the determiners

Types of determiners	Representative	Number of examples	%
Definite article	the	13	100%

b) The determiners – pre-head *responsible*

The examples including premodifying adjective *responsible* show more variation regarding the types of determiners, similarly the premodifying *available*, which was attested also other quantifiers.

Table 10. Pre-head *responsible*: the determiners

Types of determiners	Representatives	Number of examples	%
1. definite article	the	5	38.46%
5. zero article	-	5	38.46%
6. indefinite article	a/an	2	15.38%
7. indefinite negative quantifier	no	1	7.69%

The definite article *the* tends to provide quantificational interpretation of an NP. In the examples from our sample, however, the definite article *the* has generic, cardinal interpretation, referring to an object/feature not immediately identifiable within the context, e.g.

37/ (9-R-PRE) The teaching need not be limited to English or British History, and lessons on citizenship may be given with advantage in the higher classes. Points for emphasis: Content: predominantly British. British often seen as synonymous with English. Setting: usually imperial, with history taught as a pageant of the greats. Aim: emphasis upon **the responsible citizen**, and the idea of service. (BNC, HXF)

In this particular example, the head noun *citizen* is not easily identifiable within the context. The NP does not refer to a specific referent previously mentioned or presupposed, and refers generally to *a responsible citizen*, and therefore has a cardinal interpretation. *Responsible* has the meaning of general attribute of responsibility, and as such does not appear in the post-head position.

All 13 examples of premodifying adjective *responsible* (i.e. trustworthy, mature, reliable) illustrate the cardinal interpretation of an NP.

4.2. Presupposition

a) Presupposition – post-head *responsible*

The presupposition triggers used with the examples including postmodifying *responsible* differ from the presupposition triggers used with the examples containing postmodifying *available*. The presupposition of the noun is not highly explicit within the linguistic context. The majority of examples represent cases when the head noun is presupposed indirectly through associations, partially depending on the non-linguistic context, e.g.

38/ (1-R-POST) 'What have I done?' Gallagher asked, smiling. Before Luke could stop him, Sonny bawled, 'Ye've made Una pregnant!' There was a sudden hush. The smile vanished from Gallagher's face. Luke turned to Sonny, the whip raised as if he were about to strike him.' Ye and yer big stupid mouth!' he snarled.' Shamin' us before everyone!' Just that once, Gallagher thought, stunned. Just that one brief moment of madness; Then the bitter tears of self-reproach. He had tried to comfort her, putting all the blame on himself; 'Step outside, Gallagher,' Luke ordered. Gallagher sighed. They have a right, he told himself. If it was my sister, I too would come looking for **the man responsible**. He walked forward. Luke and Sonny stepped aside to let him pass. (BNC, B1X)

In this example, the head noun *man* is not directly mentioned previously in the text, however, the text depicts the *man* being told that he got a woman pregnant, while he is responsible for the

pregnancy, he is the father. The head noun refers more generally to *a man* responsible in a hypothetical situation.

In the following example the presupposition trigger is represented by a direct mention in the previous part of the text, where the head noun *people* directly refers to *the two men* who attacked the woman (their identity is, however, unknown to the speaker) e.g.

39/ (9-R-POST) The young woman had been out drinking with friends. At about eleven o'clock last night she decided to walk the short distance home. Her route took her along Wellingborough road, one of Northampton's busiest streets. As she passed the junction with Abington avenue the two men attacked dragging her into this alleyway where one of them raped her. He says the victim was walking to her home just a few minutes away along a very busy street. Normally you'd not expect a problem in those circumstances. This time there was and it's vital **the people responsible** are caught. Both men are white and in their mid-twenties. Both had blonde hair and were wearing jeans. (BNC, K1U)

b) Presupposition – pre-head *responsible*

As was stated in 4.1.b, the determiners occurring within the examples of premodifying *responsible* can be cardinal in reading, referring to generic or new objects/features, therefore, the presupposition is not expected to be so prominent, e.g.

40/ (13-R-PRE) Mark Rees went to the European Court of Human Rights to get his birth certificate altered to read 'boy' instead of 'girl'. However, the film seems to opt out of tackling some of the thornier issues that arise whenever transsexuality is discussed. For instance, there is no exploration of whether gender identity can be constructed in this way or what told these people that they were not the 'right' sex. Mark Rees' comments in these directions seem particularly confused and confusing; 'I was attracted to women but not as a lesbian I felt totally wrong in that role. A transsexual's one aim in life is to change roles, both socially and physically.'; and towards the end of the film, 'If (transsexuals) were normal, they wouldn't be transsexuals.' Words such as 'normal' and 'roles' are so weighed down with morally conservative pressures **no responsible film-maker** should let them be thrown in so lightly and without challenge. (BNC, HSL)

In this particular example the head noun *film-maker* is not strongly presupposed. There is the mention of the *film* and *directions*, however, it does not directly presuppose the head noun, as the NP does not refer to any specific *film-maker* but speaks generally.

4.3. Cinque's properties (2010)

4.3.1. Post-head *responsible*

a) Deictic/generic meaning – post-head *responsible*

As was described in 1.8. and 3.4., Cinque (2010) describes possible **deictic and generic meaning** of adjectives, where postmodifying adjectives are expected to have deictic meaning,

i.e. to point to a specific situation. The deictic (i.e. contextual in our study) nature of the adjective *responsible* in post-head position showed to be more salient than with the adjective *available*.

In case of postmodifying *responsible*, the complementation of the adjective is much prominently explicit in the previous context, which is due to the fact that *responsible* is active in reading and requires to be complemented. The complementation provides the notion of deictic (i.e. anaphoric) interpretation referring to the attribute *responsibility in a specific situation* or *responsibility for something*. This complementation, therefore, may be taken as a manifestation of the deictic nature of the postmodifying adjective, described by Cinque (2010), cf. 1.8., 3.4.:

41/ (5-R-POST) OLIVER McGUCKIN reports. THE women of Northern Ireland, who have so often spearheaded peace initiatives, know very well the anguish and pain caused by terrorist violence. [...] [Female members of the security forces were deliberately targeted by republican paramilitaries, while other women were killed simply because of their religion. In some cases -- such as that of Roman Catholic mother of four Teresa Dowds de Mogollon in north Belfast on Monday evening -- **the terrorists responsible** said they had meant to murder someone else and expressed their 'regret'. (BNC, K2F)

Because of the implied complement of the adjective, the highlighted NP *the terrorists responsible* could be paraphrased as *the terrorists responsible for the killing of Roman Catholic mother of four Dowds de Mogollon*. The terrorists are not responsible in general as the adjective refers to responsibility for the specific situation depicted in the text. The meaning of responsible in this example is *guilty*.

The meaning of the postmodifying responsible referring to a specific situation also implies the selective contrast proposed by Bolinger (1952): *the terrorists responsible for the killing X the terrorists responsible for another act of crime*.

b) Non-/restrictiveness – post-head *responsible*

As the postmodifying adjective *responsible*, is complemented by contextual (i.e. latent) complement, it specifies the head noun as being *responsible for* or *in specific situation*, the adjective in post-head position are, therefore, **restrictive**, but the reference/identity of the referent may be unknown to the speaker:

42/ (8-R-POST) Not only is it an American plane that is responsible for the dreadful situation in which we find ourselves, but it was someone in America who was ultimately responsible. if they ever do discover who was responsible, and it's not without the bounds of possibility, it's going to cause an awful lot of red faces and I'm not just referring to the villain himself. I'd lay odds that **the person responsible** is an insider, a pretty high-up insider with free access to secret information, such as closely

guarded secrets as to the composition of the cargo, the destination and the time of take-off and arrival. (BNC, CKC)

c) Stage-/individual-level interpretation – post-head *responsible*

The postmodifying adjective *responsible* having a meaning restricted to a certain situation and limited by some occasion or time frame, therefore results in **stage-level interpretation** of the adjective, i.e. the attribute expressed by the adjective is temporal not permanent. The attribute does not characterize the head noun, e.g.

43/ (2-R-POST) The technique is to crush a diamond, select a splinter that comes to a molecular-sized point, and mount it on a pantograph system. Dall has produced writing to the staggering scale of 250 bibles to the square inch, small enough to write one bible on a pinhead, but the individual letters on that scale are so minute, no higher than a micrometre (one or two wavelengths of visible light), that they are at the limit of resolution of optical microscopes. The mind reels at such extremes of scale, yet **the man responsible** dismisses it lightly: 'It's only a bit of fun.' Dall was brought up in an engineering environment. His father was an instrument maker with the Marconi Company in Chelmsford, before moving to the firm of George Kent in Luton. (BNC, B7E)

The responsibility described in this example is not permanent characteristic of *the man*, the responsibility is related to *the new technique of crushing diamonds*.

d) Non-/specificity-inducing character – post-head *responsible*

The feature of **non-specificity inducing character** of the postmodifying *responsible* can be demonstrated by the example 42/ - (8-R-POST) where the NP in bold includes definite article. The head noun, however, is still not specified.

4.3.2. Pre-head *responsible*

a) Deictic/generic meaning – pre-head *responsible*

According to Cinque (2010), the premodifying adjectives tend to have **generic** meaning, i.e. express general characterizing attribute unrestricted to a specific situation. The examples of premodifying *responsible* do not include the implied adjectival complementation as in case of the postmodifying *responsible*, therefore, the attribute of responsibility has usually a completely different general meaning not specified for a particular situation. In the following example, *responsible* represents a part of a legal term, which is in line with the generic reading, e.g.

44/ (7-R-PRE) Aaron Freeman's ordeal began after his mum dropped him outside and drove off to work. The promising young gymnast was told there was no room. Organisers pointed to a pay phone and said: 'Call your parents.' But the worried schoolboy couldn't reach his mum at her office. He roamed Southend in Essex until he bumped into a pal's

mother who took him in. Aaron's company director mum Leah, 36, only discovered what had happened when she returned to the centre after work. She said: 'I simply can't believe that **responsible adults** allowed a child to wander the streets. (BNC, CH2)

This example shows that the adjective *responsible* refers to the situation described in a different, more stable way and does not require a latent complement. The meaning of *responsible* in preposition here does not have the meaning of 'mature or trustworthy', which it usually has in the pre-head position.

b) Non-/restrictiveness – pre-head *responsible*

In majority of the examples with premodifying *responsible*, the adjective can be easily omitted without changing the meaning of the text or the NP. The adjective expresses general characteristic of the head noun that represents additional information not a specifying feature, therefore, it is **non-restrictive**:

45/ (6-R-PRE) I very much regret that it is impossible to have a sports event, club or team these days without having a commercial sponsor. We could have an interesting separate debate about the role of sponsorship, but we accept that, if any sport in this country is to get off the ground, such sponsorship is a mandatory part of the scene. Surely, however, there are lines to be drawn, and it is not only remarkable, but worrying, to find that someone in such a **responsible position** can argue that the tobacco industry provides a neutral form of sponsorship. (BNC, HHX)

c) Stage-/individual-level interpretation – pre-head *responsible*

The premodifying *responsible* not being contextually complemented and not restricted to certain situation expresses permanent characteristic of the head noun, i.e. has individual-level interpretation. In the following example, the head noun *behaviour* represents the one particular type of *behaviour* that is characterized as *responsible*:

46/ (1-R-PRE) In a pamphlet entitled 'Saying NO is not always easy', the message is that 'casual sex' should not be confused with sexual liberation: Real freedom comes from being true to your real beliefs. Saying 'no' isn't negative – 'no' to 'having sex' is saying 'yes' to a real caring relationship for the future. Sex is only really fulfilling when it's part of the total commitment of marriage. **Responsible behaviour**, they suggest -- and this is another point of contact between their views and those of the NVALA, the NFoL, etc. -- is also firmly heterosexual. (BNC, CRU)

d) Non-specificity-inducing character – pre-head *responsible*

As some of the examples of premodifying *responsible* include indefinite and zero articles, we can analyse **specificity-inducing** character of premodifying adjectives described by Cinque (2010). In the following example the adjective specifies the head noun *way*, and even though the

way is not presupposed or described in greater detail, with the modifier *responsible* there is more specific *way* in picture:

- 47/ (5-R-PRE) Any increase in C leads to an equal decrease in T, ie. if the superior retains more' control' or authority, the subordinate will immediately recognise that he is being trusted less. If the superior wishes to show more trust in the subordinate, he can only do so by reducing C, ie by delegating more authority. To overcome the reluctance of managers to delegate, it is necessary to: provide a system of selecting subordinates who will be capable of handling delegated authority in **a responsible way**. (BNC, GOU)

5. The analysis of *possible*

5.1. Lexical limitations

The analysis of the adjective *possible* displays patterns that are diametrically different from the ones observed with the previous adjectives. The superlative form as well as the cardinals are among the factors listed as responsible for the adjectives being postponed (*cf.* 1.8.1, d + e). Huddleston et al. describe this notion and states that “superlatives can take such dependents as *ever*, *imaginable*, ***possible***, *practicable*, and *of*-phrases”. (CamGEL: 1169)

In case of *possible*, it was necessary to modify the criteria for choosing the corpus examples: the occurrence of the superlative forms as well as the cardinal *only* was so dominant that it was hard to find any simple combinations of noun and adjective. Eventually, we decided to include examples with, apart from the adjective *possible*, other premodifiers and examples where the NP in bold is part of the prepositional phrases (*of*-phrases).

a) Superlative – lexical limitations – post-head *possible*

After excluding the grammatical forms of the superlative and choosing our sample of 13 examples of the premodifying *possible* and 13 examples of postmodifying *possible*, most examples, surprisingly, still contain some lexical elements which are semantically comparable to the superlative form or the restrictive meaning of *only*, e.g. the Latin forms such as *minimum* and *maximum*, or collocating head nouns or verbs, such as *limit*, etc.:

- 48/ (2-P-POST) I think it was useful going to the pub. Fourth, many participants frankly admitted that they had very low expectations at the outset: specifically that the course was simply designed to punish them, in return for which they would give **the minimum amount of attention possible**. (BNC, ALP)
- 49/ (9-P-POST) But it is also true that warrants to the security services may be renewed for six months at a time. Apart from the fact that the fixed periods are unreasonably long, they are unreasonably arbitrary and rigid. Much less unacceptable would be a shorter warrant period, which should be **the maximum duration possible**, rather than the standard period in every case. (BNC, ASB)
- 50/ (8-P-POST) Even this sort of quasi-aesthetic' decision' makes enough evolutionary sense that there is a good chance that it results from programming rather than intelligence; and in most carefully studied cases it is clear that variability is innate. But though a great deal may be programmed into animals, there must surely be **a limit to the complexity possible**. (BNC, B7J)
- 51/ (12-P-POST) The technological demands place **limits on the type of work organization possible**, but a work organization has social and psychological properties of its own that are independent of technology. (BNC, CAN)

The superlative form reoccurring with the adjective *possible* is semantically a restriction on the reference. There are boundaries, limits, conditions of the modification. The superlative can have meaning of maximum in a positive but also a negative way. The phrases in bold represent limits on their own as they restrict the modification in similar way as the superlative forms do.

b) Superlative – lexical limitations – pre-head *possible*

After excluding the examples of premodifying *possible* containing the superlative constructions and cardinals, there is only one example (6-P-PRE) that contains a lexical feature providing the meaning of limitation and restrictiveness:

- 52/ (6-P-PRE) In many processes the actual masses do not balance due to unavoidable and sometimes avoidable wastage of material. This wastage can be shown up by comparing the theoretical mass balance with the actual mass balance. In industry the terms starting materials, raw materials or feedstock are used instead of reactants. For a process to be economically viable it is essential that the optimum yield of desired product is obtained from the raw materials. The optimum yield is not necessarily the theoretical yield or even **the maximum possible yield**. Production of the maximum possible yield might, for example, require too high a consumption of an expensive starting material or the process might take too long and thus prove uneconomic. (BNC, HSD)

From this example, however, we see that the meaning is different from the meaning of the example (9-P-POST), where the same structure is used. There is a difference between *the maximum possible yield* and *the maximum duration possible*. In *the maximum possible yield*, the adjective modifies only the ultimate head of the NP, while in *the maximum duration possible*, the adjective *possible* modifies whole nominal *the maximum duration* (cf. 1.1.).

5.2. Determiners

The presupposition triggers, semantics as well as types of determiners are affected by the phrases with limiting meaning, therefore, all the examples containing lexical limiting factors were excluded, from further analysis of the determiners as well as Cinque's features (2010). There remain six examples of postmodifying *possible* (46.15% of examples) and 11 examples of premodifying *possible* (84.62% of examples).

a) Determiners - post-head *possible*

After we excluded all examples with the lexical features of limitation resembling the superlative forms with the postmodifying and premodifying *possible*, remaining six examples include mainly the quantifier *every*, and one example includes the compound relative pronoun *whatever*. The quantifier *every* used with the postmodifying *possible* displays quantificational interpretation, therefore, complies with James's semantic constraint (*cf.* 3.1.). The one example featuring the determiner *whatever* leans towards cardinal interpretation, as it does not refer to any particular object or set of objects (*ways*), that are easily identifiable by the context.

Table 11. Post-head *possible*: the determiners

Types of determiners	Representatives	Number of occurrences	%
1. Indefinite positive universal quantifier	<i>every</i>	5	38.46%
2. Relative compound pronoun	<i>whatever (way possible)</i>	1	7.69%

b) Determiners – pre-head *possible*

As was observed with previous adjectives *available* and *responsible*, the pre-head position of *possible* displays a greater variety regarding the types of determiners. The determiners display cardinal as well as quantificational interpretations of the NPs.

Table 12. Pre-head *possible*: the determiners

Types of determiners	Representatives	Number of occurrences	%
1. Definite article	<i>the</i>	1	7.69%
2. Indefinite article	<i>a</i>	1	7.69%
3. Zero article	<i>-</i>	2	15.38%
4. Indefinite positive universal quantifier	<i>every (2), all (1)</i>	3	23.07%
5. Genitive with	<i>patients' (possible)</i>	1	7.69%

determining function	<i>anxiety</i>)		
6. Indefinite negative quantifier + indefinite positive assertive quant.	no other	1	7. 69%
7. numeral	one (<i>possible explanation</i>) three (<i>possible answers</i>)	2	15. 38%

5.3. Presupposition

As was described earlier, we analysed presupposition triggers that are part of the semantic constraint proposed by James (1979), which says that the adjective can be used in the post-head position only if the head noun modified by the adjective is presupposed through linguistic or non-linguistic context (*cf.* 1.8., 3.2.).

a) Presupposition – post-head *possible*

The presupposition triggers can be direct, through previous mention of the head noun:

53/ (5-P-POST) When a home record is deleted, any synonym that is stored elsewhere, or the first if there are more than one, should be placed in the home address to take the place of the original home record. This is particularly important if records This system, which is discussed in detail by Montgomery and Wallace leads to a fairly high number of accesses required to retrieve records from a well-aged file, i.e. one that has had a large number of additions or deletions since it was last loaded. A stricter file housekeeping discipline, requiring that **every home record possible** is stored in home addresses, was analysed theoretically by Johnson. (BNC, FPG)

However, there are also examples where the postmodified head noun is presupposed primarily through mere associations, e.g.

54/ (1-P-POST) Nor can Hewlett be dismissed as having been lucky and got it right first time: it didn't. The early Precision Architecture HP 3000 machines worked fine -- until you started hanging terminals off them. Then they ground quickly to a halt, because the company hadn't understood what a drain input-output would be on the functioning of the machine. Instead of offloading underperforming RISC machines on its customers -- thousands of which were crying out for more power -- it rushed to boost the power of its obsolete 16-bit processor by every tweak possible, and virtually gave the things away. (BNC, CSP)

b) Presupposition – pre-head *possible*

The presupposition triggers included in the examples of premodifying *possible* are almost similar to those featuring postmodifying *possible*. The head noun can be presupposed directly:

55/ (3-P-PRE) For patients in surgical wards, fear of the unknown and anticipation of unfamiliar and possibly painful procedures will probably be the commonest causes of anxiety. The experience of admission to hospital and the possibility of surgery will be different for each individual but it is possible to discuss some of the physical and psychological factors which may contribute to stress and the effects these may have on progress and recovery. This chapter will suggest contributions you may make towards minimizing **patients' possible anxiety**. (BNC, EV5)

In other examples, the presupposition is not significantly prominent but can be identified through associations, e.g.

56/ (1-P-PRE) But then, it's too early to judge. We'll go on with routine procedure for now. "Which is?" Dog-handlers will be here shortly. With the girl's clothes we should be able to trace her back at least to the point at which she was dropped during the night -- or I hope so, after all that rain. In the meantime, the helicopters will patrol the surrounding area, especially where there are empty farm houses or huts -- the Brigadier here will know **every possible hiding-place**. Normally I'd also put out road blocks but in this case it's already too late.' (BNC, CJX)

This particular example, apparently, describes a searching scene of a girl. The head noun *hiding-place* is implied by the nouns such as *trace*, *patrol*, *empty farm houses* or *huts*.

5.4. Cinque's properties (2010)

5.4.1. Post-head *possible*

a) Deictic/generic meaning – post-head *possible*

With the postmodifying adjectives *available* and *responsible*, it was observed that the adjectives are partially complemented through the implied complementation illustrating deictic meaning of the adjective. In the following example, the complementation (deictic meaning) might be interpreted through the non-finite verb form *to take*, e.g.

57/ (3-P-POST) According to legend, the ancient Britons painted themselves with woad to frighten their enemies but, almost certainly, this was not the only reason for so doing, since it is a styptic, i.e. it has the power to stop bleeding. Herbs and dyeing Man 's increasing domestication meant he became more interested in the appearance of his home, and in the materials, he wore to keep out the cold and wet. Edible plants that stained the skin while being prepared for eating, or being eaten, such as blackberries, would have been amongst the first to be tried for dyeing; gradually the range of colours available from plants increased by using combinations of dyes to take in every shade possible. (BNC, FEB)

We might interpret the time frame as *the ancient Britain*, so the NP would be paraphrased as *in every shade possible to take in the ancient Britain*.

However, the implied complementation of the postmodifying adjective *possible* is not so prominent as it was with the adjectives *available* and *responsible*. With the postmodifying

possible, the ‘complementation’ is not always clear and obvious, while, for instance in the following examples 58/, the non-finite verb form modifies the head noun (*every means to strangle*) not the adjective, e.g.

58/ (10-P-POST) When occasionally he read in the newspapers of atrocities attributed to the Pessarane Behesht he persuaded himself that they were lies manipulated by the Great Satan. In his mind the CIA had become an evil, many-tentacled monster that was trying to strangle his young nation by every means possible.

b) Non-/restrictiveness – post-head *possible*

The feature of restrictiveness of postmodifying *possible* proved to be rather problematic. Based on the test of omission of the non-restrictive adjective without changing the meaning of the example that was applied with the previous adjectives, in case of the adjective *possible* this test seemingly does not work, cf. the example 53/ – (16-A-POST):

every home record possible is restored X *every home record is restored*.

On the other hand, in the following example (11-P-POST), similar absence of the implied adjectival complementation previously analysed might be observed, i.e. the infinitive verb form *to please* complements the head noun *way* (*way to please*) not the adjective *possible*. Even though the postmodifying adjective *possible* is not implicitly complemented, i.e. not referring to a specific situation and purpose, the adjective is still restrictive, e.g. *you surely wish to please the master in every way that can be achieved*:

59/ (11-P-POST) ‘Sally-Anne, her heart thudding in the strangest way when he asked her this, as though he had said something much more intimate, and then suddenly understanding by the ambiguous way in which he had spoken that he had offered her other games than chess, and his wicked expression betraying that he had seen her confusion, flushed, and he added softly, so that Matey could not hear him,’ Come, McAllister, give me your answer -- you surely wish to please the Master in every way possible,’ the last bit in a fake American accent so bad that she laughed out loud.’ Oh, I will play you at chess any time you like,’ she informed him demurely.’ Pity that,’ he murmured.’ (BNC, HGE)

c) Stage-/individual-level interpretation – post-head *possible*

The stage-level interpretation of the postmodifying adjective *possible* is also problematic. In case of previous adjectives *available* and *responsible*, the stage-level interpretation of the adjectives was visible through their implied complementation. However, the implied complementation is connected to the head noun *way* (*way to remove*) not to the postmodifying *possible*, therefore, its assumed stage-level interpretation is, again, rather interpretational, e.g.

60/ (4-P-POST) ‘I wouldn't expect anything from you. I said you were blinkered, and it's true. You care deeply for your sister, but it's blinded you to everything else.’ Her voice

shattered, and she drew in a tremulous breath. ‘You believe Emma is suffering, but it doesn't matter to you that I 've worries of my own to contend with. You 're not interested in my side of it. All you see is a challenge, a danger to your family that must be removed, in **whatever way possible**.’ Rourke's gaze was cool. ‘Worries?’ he queried. ‘When did you ever tell me what was really going on in your head? Each time I asked, you fobbed me off, and now you're suggesting that I should fix my belief in you without some kind of hook to hang it on. It doesn't work that way. (BNC, HA6)

d) Non-/specificity-inducing character – post-head *possible*

Due to the reoccurrence of the superlative form and the cardinal *only*, testing the non-specificity-inducing character of the postmodifying adjective *possible* was not efficient. There is only one example that can be used for proving this feature, cf. the example 60/ - (4-P-POST)

Even though the head noun *way* is modified by the adjective, the adjective does not specify the reference. The *possible* might in this case also mean *existing* – *in whatever way existing*. The combination of the determiner and the adjective broadens the reference and the speaker is provided with *the whole range of possible ways*, i.e. non-specificity-inducing character of the adjective.

5.4.2. Pre-head *possible*

a) Deictic/generic meaning – pre-head *possible*

With the premodifying *possible* the attribute of the adjective is not restricted to a particular situation, purpose, or time frame. The complementation not being implied by the text provides **generic meaning** of the adjective, e.g.

61/ (9-P-PRE) The mechanism by which H pylori infection increases serum gastrin is unknown but does not seem to be related to the bacterium's urease activity or any effect of this on antral surface pH. The role of the increased serum gastrin concentration induced by H pylori in the pathogenesis of duodenal ulcer disease is also unknown. Studies to date have produced conflicting evidence concerning changes in acid secretion after eradication of H pylori and lowering of the serum gastrin concentration. The reason for this is unclear. **One possible explanation** is that the increased immunoreactive gastrin circulating in patients with H pylori infection is of reduced biological activity or indeed not biologically active at all. (BNC, HU3)

The adjective has generic meaning, in the sense that it implies existence, the phrase can be paraphrased as *there is one explanation* or *one existing explanation is that*. The possibility is not restricted to a specific purpose or situation.

b) Non-/restrictiveness – pre-head *possible*

The premodifying adjective *possible* does not narrow down the reference of the head noun and is, therefore, non-restrictive. It does not provide a way of identification of the referent, as it provides only additional information having a generic meaning:

- 62/ (5-P-PRE) And, since there is no limit to the number of hypotheses that can fit a given body of data, what reason have we to suppose that we are capable of producing, and finding plausible, and hypothesis that is on the right lines? With respect to the second of these issues, Peirce holds that it is rational to suppose that there is, in any particular case, an affinity between our sense of plausibility and the nature of reality. This supposition has the form of a 'regulative hope' -- both are adopted on the same basis that a card player bases his play on the hope of an improbable distribution of the cards if **no other possible distribution** gives him any chance of winning at all. (BNC, CM2)

As a proof of the premodifying *possible* being **non-restrictive**, one can omit it without changing the meaning of the NP – *if no other distribution gives him any chance of winning*.

c) Stage-/individual-level interpretation – pre-head *possible*

As we established that the premodifying *possible* has generic meaning expressing possibility of existence, this existence is permanent and not only temporary characteristic, therefore it provides **individual-level interpretation** of the adjective, e.g.

- 63/ (8-P-PRE) In process of modernisation, science and technology are the leading force. Europe is falling behind, particularly in comparison with Japan and other countries of the Pacific Rim. The European Community has a vital role to play: increasing European investment in science and technology; promoting joint ventures between companies and countries; reducing duplication; investing in technology transfer and diffusion; and raising the standards of basic science and technological education in schools, colleges and universities. The EC's limited resources will not deliver results if they are used to give a little to **every possible project**. Rather, resources should be concentrated on selective priorities, giving preference to near--market research designed to improve Europe's industrial performance. (BNC, J2E)

The possible project is in this case every existing project. It is his characteristic, permanent and expressing individual-level interpretation of the adjective.

However, the meaning of the premodifying *possible* varies. For instance, in the following example, the adjective *possible* has rather modal meaning of probability:

- 64/ (4-P-PRE) Suppose that an anti-Conservative voter could know his first-preference candidate had been eliminated at the first count, and how other anti-Conservative candidates had fared. He would then be able to judge to which of the latter he could most advantageously give his second preference, and this informed choice could well not be the same as the „blind „ choice the STV obliges him to make. Like the exhaustive ballot the STV requires the successive exclusion of the candidates having the fewest votes. This seems reasonable enough if they are very weak: in our imaginary

animal election Elephant with his 20 votes in the first ballot and Donkey with his 18 do not at all look like **possible winners**. But what about the outcome of the third ballot, in which 72 votes go to Ape, 65 to Bear and 63 to Camel? (BNC, EW4)

This example proves, again, the **ambiguous** nature of the premodifying adjective described by Cinque (2010), *cf.* 3.4. The meaning of the adjective cannot be paraphrased as *existing* and complemented through the context. The adjective here expresses the modal meaning of probability or likelihood – *the likely/probable winners*.

d) Non-/specificity-inducing character – pre-head *possible*

The following example provides a proof of the **specificity-inducing character** of the pre-head *possible*:

65/ (2-P-PRE) Something of this should be attempted with all children, including those who are quite young, using appropriate examples and language. To delay the attempt to begin to understand religion in these ways is to risk making it very difficult for people ever to understand. Applying the principle of critical affirmation to world religions The kind of descriptive approach already widespread in schools -- and for which there is plenty of published material available -- needs from an early stage to be supplemented in an important way. The following series of 7 diagrams gives some suggestions on **a possible order**. (BNC, HYB)

The possible order has not been presupposed by the context; however, the previous passage mentions *series of 7 diagrams* that might form *the possible order of needs*. The reference is indefinite, as the *order* has not been presupposed. At the same time the reference is also specific, as there is an implication of the possible version of the order.

6. Conclusion

The thesis provides a corpus-based qualitative analysis of three chosen single adjectives (uncomplemented when used postpositively), namely *available*, *responsible*, and *possible* in their pre- and post-head positions. The examples were analysed to identify features that might co-determine the adjectival position, based on the semantic and syntactic properties proposed by Cinque (2010), James (1967), and Bolinger (1952).

Based on their frequency presented by Mervová (2016) as well as by the corpus-based study by Blöhdorn (2009), the adjective *available* was chosen as being the most frequent adjective and *responsible*, and *possible* being representatives of the less frequent adjectives. In addition, as *available* represents an adjective corresponding to a passive construction, *responsible* is active, and *possible* is more opaque (but can be read as passive), these adjectives were expected to display different behaviour to some extent.

The adjectives *available* and *responsible* proved to be rather similar regarding all the properties under examination. Based on the proposition by James (1979), we analysed and compared the types of determiners occurring with the chosen adjectives in both positions regarding their quantificational and cardinal interpretation. We observed that premodification shows a higher degree of variation concerning the types of determiners (quantifiers, definite/indefinite articles, numerals, pronouns, etc.), expressing both cardinal and quantificational meanings. The examples of postmodification show a lower degree of variation concerning the types of determiners, the dominant determiner being the definite article with quantificational meaning. This confirms the proposition by James (1979) that the adjectives in postposition occur with the determiners with quantificational meaning.

The examples of pre- and postmodifying *available* and *responsible* were also analysed with a focus on the presupposition triggers that would dis-/prove James's (1979) presupposition constraint which says that the adjectives can be used in postposition only when the head noun is presupposed by non-/linguistic context. In the postmodifying examples we were able to identify direct as well as less direct forms of presupposition, mainly through anaphoric or cataphoric reference, apposition, intertextual references or associations. The premodifying examples also show direct and indirect forms of presupposition triggers, however, they also display examples where there is the absence of presupposition triggers and the reference is generic or indefinite.

Analysing the properties by Cinque (2010), based on the examples with pre- and postmodifying *available* and *responsible*, we might conclude that the postmodifying adjectives *available* and *responsible* show 'deictic' meaning through contextually implied complements,

and the premodifying examples of *available* and *responsible* have rather generic meaning not restricted to a specific situation, condition or purpose expressed through the implied adjectival complement.

Based on this implied complementation, we might also conclude the semantic difference inherent in each of the positions, e.g. postmodifying *available* as *available to be used for a specific purpose/in a specific situation*, and premodifying *available* expressing the attribute of general existence; *responsible* as ‘guilty’ in post-head position, and *responsible* as ‘trustworthy’ or ‘reliable’ in pre-head position. The fact that the postmodifying adjectives seem to be contextually complemented, even though not explicitly complemented, also correlates with the proposition of the selective contrast proposed by Bolinger (1952), who says that the postmodification is one of the best ways of expressing the selective contrast, e.g. the postmodifying adjective *available* being implicitly complemented and, therefore, restricted to a specific situation, the adjective at the same time implies the contrasting existence of the attribute of *availability* restricted for other types of situations.

The examples of premodifying *available* and *responsible* also proved to be non-restrictive, while the postmodifying adjectives *available* and *responsible*, having deictic meaning and being contextually complemented, are restrictive (i.e. narrow down the reference of the NP).

Both adjectives also display the property of the individual-level interpretation with premodifying adjectives (i.e. referring to the permanent attributes) and stage-level interpretation expressed by postmodifying adjectives (i.e. referring to the temporary attributes), which is closely related to the deictic and generic meaning of adjectives.

The property of non-/specificity was slightly problematic. We found several examples that demonstrated that the premodifying *available* and *responsible*, even though being ‘deictic’, imply the non-specific reference, i.e. pointing to the unknown set of objects. The premodifying examples, however, were more explicit in implying the specificity of the reference.

We decided for three *-able/-ible* adjectives because of the assumption that there are differences in use and conditions for each of the positions with different adjectives. This assumption was proved with the adjective *possible*. The adjective *possible* frequently occurs with superlative constructions which, however, tend to postpone the adjective directly. We had to exclude these examples and replace them with examples of the NPs including more than just a noun and the adjective. It was possible to notice a reoccurring pattern of certain semantic and lexical limitations present with the postmodifying adjective *possible* instead of the superlative constructions. These examples with limiting lexical elements were, for the sake of consistency of the analysis, excluded from the further analysis of Cinque’s properties.

Out of the six remaining examples of postmodifying *possible*, five contain the quantifier *every* expressing quantificational meaning, and one example including a relative pronoun *whatever* implying cardinal meaning. There are 11 remaining premodifying examples which showed, again, significant variety of determiners, including the definite and indefinite articles, quantifiers, numerals as well as a noun in genitive case, expressing both cardinal as well as quantificational meanings.

Presupposition triggers with both adjectival positions do not differ and display both direct and indirect forms of presupposition triggers as well as the absence of them.

Cinque's features proved to be rather problematic with the examples of pre- and postmodifying *possible*. None of the results is straightforward and unambiguous. The postmodifying examples displayed deictic as well as generic meanings. The adjectival complementation was not explicit and rather interpretational. The stage-level interpretation was also problematic to prove. The restrictiveness and non-specificity-inducing character of the postmodifying *possible* introduced by Cinque (2010) were also ambiguous. The same problem occurred with the premodifying examples when all the features were confused and ambiguous.

Based on the analysis described above, we are able to identify some features, particularly, with the adjectives *available* and *responsible*. The roles of reference and quantification seem to play a significant role in determining the position of adjectives, while we were able to prove the implied complementation of the postmodifying adjectives. It was also proved that these features are not applicable to all adjectives and that some adjectives may display slightly different patterns of behaviour.

The study by Cinque (2010), James (1979) and Bolinger (1952) were constructive guiding and efficient sources, however, they are not generally applicable, as described in the studies themselves, on every adjective. Any further research will have to focus more closely on the role of determiners and the meaning of quantifiers and their correlation with both positions. Moreover, the description of the properties established by Cinque (2010) needs a thorough revision if it should be applied to real written data, especially in merging the properties where they seem to overlap.

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Resumé

Úvodná kapitola (**i. Introduction**) bakalárskej práce s názvom *Single uncomplemented adjectives available, responsible, and possible in pre-/post-head position* predstavuje povahu a tému práce. Bakalárska práca predstavuje kvalitatívnu analýzu sústredujúcu sa na príklady z Britského národného korpusu predstavujúce tri vybrané samostatné nedoplnené prídavné mená *available*, *responsible* a *possible*, a na ich pozície pred alebo za vedúcim substantívom. Zámerom je analyzovať príklady, popísať rozdiely a podobnosti, a určiť faktory, ktoré by mohli rozhodovať o jednotlivých pozíciách. Kapitola predstavuje hlavné motívy analýzy, a to nedostatok vedeckých štúdií zaoberajúcich sa touto témou s prihliadnutím na autentické príklady z korpusov. Kapitola taktiež predstavuje primárnu a sekundárnu literatúru podporujúcu hypotézu tejto práce.

Ďalšia kapitola **1.** predstavuje základné teoretické informácie týkajúcej sa problematiky tejto práce. Kapitola je členená do viacerých podkapitol.

V podkapitole **1.1.** je popísaná základná štruktúra nominálnej frázy so všetkými jej základnými členmi predstavenej Quirkom, et al. (1985) a Huddleston et al. (2002).

Podkapitola **1.2.** predstavuje problematiku referencie, a primárne terminológiu vzťahujúcu sa na danú problematiku, ktorá bude použitá v rámci empirickej časti tejto práce.

Podkapitola **1.3.** a jej časti **1.3.1.** a **1.3.2.** predstavuje bližšie možné premodifikujúce a postmodifikujúce elementy rozvíjajúce riadiace substantívum v rámci nominálnej frázy, pričom jedným z nich je práve adjektívum v oboch pozíciách.

Ďalšia podkapitola **1.4.** bližšie upresňuje faktory a podmienky, ktoré musí slovo spĺňať, aby bolo definované ako adjektívum, ako napr. funkcie, pozície, ako aj iné morfológické aspekty stupňovania a ďalšieho rozvíjania modifikujúceho adjektíva.

Keďže sa bakalárska práca zameriava primárne na nedoplnené samostatné adjektíva, nasledujúca podkapitola **1.5.** popisuje bližšie štruktúru a formu adjektívnej frázy a jej členov, pričom podkapitola **1.5.1.** popisuje jeden z možných členov adjektívnej frázy, a to doplnenie adjektíva; a podkapitola **1.5.2.** približuje ďalší možný rozvíjajúci člen adjektívnej frázy a to modifikáciu adjektíva.

V podkapitole **1.6.** teoretického úvodu sa práca zameriava na možné pozície adjektíva pred alebo za riadiacim substantívom. V rámci tejto podkapitoly, práca popisuje bližšie terminologickú nejednotnosť jednotlivých gramatík a všeobecne uznávaných štúdií. Vo výsledku táto práca pracuje s terminológiou troch možných pozícií adjektíva a to prenominálna (prepozícia), postnominálna (postpozícia) a v poslednom rade predikatívna pozícia, kedy je adjektívum súčasťou verbonominálnej konštrukcie po nasledujúcej neplnovýznamové sloveso (napr. *be*, *become*). Keďže sa táto práca zameriava primárne na adjektíva, ktoré sú súčasťou nominálnej frázy, analyzuje len prenominálnu a postnominálnu pozíciu adjektíva, ako priamu súčasť nominálnej frázy.

Podkapitola **1.7.** (**1.7.1.** a **1.7.2.**) popisuje bližšie adjektíva, ktoré sú pozične a funkčne obmedzené a vyskytujú sa výhradne len v jednej z troch možných pozícií. Táto podkapitola a jej sekcie spolu s podkapitolou **1.7.3.** popisujúcou výhradne postnominálnu pozíciu a adjektíva obmedzené len na túto pozíciu, pomohli určiť akým prípadom a elementom sa musí práca a jej

empirická analýze vyhnúť, aby popísala nedoplnené a samostatné adjektíva v prenominálnej a postnominálnej pozícii (napr. superlatív, kardinálne premodifikátory).

Nasledujúca podkapitola **1.8.** približuje štyri základné sekundárne zdroje odkazujúce na problematiku adjektív v prenominálnej a postnominálnej pozícii. Tento zoznam sa skladá z komparatívnej štúdie od Cinque (2010), ktorá je nosnou kostrou empirickej časti tejto práce, ako aj práce od Jamesovej (1979) alebo teoretických deskriptívnych štúdií od Bolingera (1952). Práca taktiež odkazuje na jednu kvantitatívnu korpusovú štúdiu od Blöhdorna (2009), ktorá je ukazovateľom určitej efektívnej štruktúry a prístupov k problematike, nie však celkom dostačujúcej po stránke názorných korpusových príkladov.

V druhej kapitole **2.** bakalárskej práce je detailne popísaná metodológia a spracovanie dát, reprezentujúcich korpusové príklady podliehajúce ďalšej analýze.

Podkapitola **2.1.** popisuje zdroj korpusových príkladov, a to časť písaných textov Britského korpusu (BNC), ktorá bola sprístupnená prostredníctvom korpusového vyhľadávača *www.korpus.cz* spadajúceho pod stránky Českého národného korpusu.

Podkapitola **2.2.** popisuje spôsob akým boli zostavené korpusové dotazy, ktoré boli použité na zozbieranie jednotlivých príkladov. Bolo potrebné korpusové dotazy zostaviť tak, aby sme, čo možno najviac, eliminovali príklady obsahujúce modifikáciu alebo doplnenie adjektíva, ktoré nie sú súčasťou empirickej analýzy. Pre vytvorenie dotazov obsahujúcich premodifikáciu sme vzali jednotlivé adjektíva ktoré boli nasledované náhodným substantívom a následne slovesom alebo interpunkčným znamienkom, aby sme zamedzili modifikáciu alebo komplementáciu adjektíva. Ten istý proces bol dodržaný pri vytvorení korpusového dotazu pre postmodifikáciu, s tým rozdielom, že ako prvé v rámci dotazu stálo substantívum nasledované adjektívom ďalej nasledované slovesom alebo interpunkciou (napr. `[lc= "available"] [tag= "N. * "] [tag= "PU. "] | tag= "V. * "] a [tag= "N. * "] [lc= "available"] [tag= "PU. "] | tag= "V. * "]`)

Nasledujúca podkapitola **2.3.** popisuje jednotlivé príklady, ktoré boli vybrané pre ďalšiu analýzu. Jednotlivé prídavné mená boli vybrané na základe frekvencie výskytu v korpuse, pričom *available* je predstaviteľom najfrekventovanejšieho adjektíva; a adjektíva *responsible* a *possible* predstavujú menej frekventované adjektíva.

Podkapitola **2.4.** popisuje nedostatky korpusových dotazov, ktoré neposkytli výhradne príklady aké sme hľadali. Bolo nutné postupovať s manuálnym triedením, pričom táto podkapitola vysvetľuje, ktoré príklady bolo nutné eliminovať a prečo.

V tretej kapitole **3.** bakalárskej práce je analyzované adjektívum *available* v pre- a postpozícii. Kapitola je rozdelená na viaceré podkapitoly.

V podkapitole **3.1.** popisuje súvis determinátorov nominálnych fráz s pozíciou adjektíva. Ako súčasť našej hypotézy bol vplyv referencie nominálnej frázy na postavenie adjektíva. Na základe štúdie Jamesovej (1979), ktorá predstavila podmienku presupozície analyzovanú v podkapitole **3.2.** (tj. riadiace substantívum musí byť kontextualne zapojené, implikované, alebo vyplývajúce z predchádzajúceho kontextu, a len v tom prípade môže byť adjektívum použité v postnominálnej pozícii), sme analyzovali typy determinátorov, ktoré môžu mať kardinálny alebo kvantifikačný význam, a ktoré zároveň naznačujú textové zapojenie riadiaceho substantíva a prepojenie s podmienkou presupozície. Obe podkapitoly sú vnútorne členené, aby boli

jednotlivé aspekty samostatne analyzované z pohľadu postmodifikácie a následne premodifikácie.

Podkapitola **3.3.** sa špeciálne venuje syntaktickým paralelným konštrukciám, ktoré sa objavili vo viacerých príkladoch s postmodifikujúcim adjektívom *available*.

Ako model pre našu ďalšiu analýzu predstavenú v podkapitole **3.4.** sme vybrali komparatívnu štúdiu Cinque (2010). Na základe tejto štúdie sme analyzovali rysy generického/deiktického významu prídavných mien, ne-/restriktívnosti, interpretácie prídavných mien na individuálnej úrovni (tj. referujúcej k permanentným atribútom) a interpretácie adjektíva na úrovni štádia (tj. referujúcej k dočasným atribútom); a nakoniec charakter adjektív indukujúci špecifickosť alebo nešpecifickosť. Táto podkapitola je členená na dve sekcie. Sekcia **3.4.1.** predstavuje analýzu uvedených faktorov na príkladoch predstavujúcich postmodifikáciu, a druhá sekcia **3.4.2.** predstavuje analýzu príkladov premodifikácie. Bolo tiež možné zahrnúť do našej analýzy štúdiu Davida Bolingera (1952) a jeho faktor selektívneho kontrastu, ktorý je podľa Bolingera najlepšie vyjadrený prostredníctvom postmodifikácie.

Štruktúra kapitoly **4.** popisujúcej analýzu adjektíva *responsible* je rovnaká ako v prípade adjektíva *available*. Je prerozdelená do jednotlivých sekcií odpovedajúcich faktorom, ktoré boli v príkladoch analyzované.

Podkapitola **4.1.** popisuje analýzu determinátorov indukujúcich kardinálny alebo kvantifikačný význam nominálnej frázy súvisiacej s podmienkou presupozície a textového zapojenia uvedenú v ďalšej sekcii **4.2.**, v ktorej sú analyzované aj iné lexikálne a semantické elementy indikujúce textovú zapojenosť riadiaceho substantíva, ako je popísané Jamesovou (1979).

Podkapitola **4.3.** a jej jednotlivé sekcie rozdelené na základe príkladov postpozície (**4.3.1.**) a prepozície (**4.3.2.**), analyzujú štyri jednotlivé faktory predstavené v komparatívnej štúdií od Cinque (2010).

Rozdiely medzi jednotlivými adjektívami sa značne preukázali v kapitole **5.**, ktorá predstavuje analýzu adjektíva *possible*.

Podkapitola **5.1.** sa samostatne venuje fenoménu opakujúcemu sa v príkladoch postmodifikujúceho *possible*, a to lexikálne elementy vyjadrujúce po sémantickej stránke limitujúci význam podobný superlatívu. Táto podkapitola je prerozdelená na sekcie analyzujúce tieto limitujúce elementy ako v prípade postmodifikácie, tak aj v prípade premodifikácie.

Podkapitola **5.2.** predstavuje analýzu determinátorov objavujúcich sa v rámci príkladov postmodifikácie a premodifikácie.

V rámci podkapitoly **5.3.** sú analyzované iné elementy indikujúce kontextovú zapojenosť modifikovaného riadiaceho substantíva v prípade postmodifikácie a premodifikácie.

Podkapitola **5.4.** poukazuje prostredníctvom analýzy faktorov prezentovaných Cinqueom (2010) na značnú komplexnosť a nejednoznačnosť v prípade adjektíva *possible*. Ani jeden z analyzovaných faktorov nebol jednoznačný ako v prípade predchádzajúcich adjektív.

V záverečnej kapitole **6.** sú zhrnuté objavy a závery, ktoré môžu byť vyvedené po detailnej kvalitatívnej analýze adjektív v ich prenominálnej a postnominálnej pozícií. Je zhodnotený proces a postup analýzy ako aj práca s jednotlivými sekundárnymi zdrojmi.

V rámci zoznamu bibliografie je uvedený kompletný zoznam použitej literatúry.

Sekcia apendixu predstavuje zoznam všetkých 104 korpusových príkladov podliehajúcich analýze prezentovanej v empirickej časti bakalárskej práce.

Appendix

All examples listed in the appendix are drawn from the written part of *the BNC*. All three adjectives *available*, *responsible* and *possible* are presented both in their pre- and post-head position.

The examples are grouped based on the type of adjective and its position. The examples are ordered according to the gradual order of the examples retrieved from the corpus.

The mark in the parentheses, e.g. (BNC, HTV), represents the mark presented in the <https://www.korpus.cz/>, which was used for accessing *the BNC*.

The examples included in the appendix are marked in the thesis as follows: e.g. (2-P-POST)– ‘2’ representing the number of order, ‘P’ representing the adjective *possible*/ ‘A’ representing *available*/ ‘R’ representing *responsible*; and ‘POST/PRE’ marking the position of the adjective.

AVAILABLE – POST-HEAD POSITION

1. (BNC, HTV) A resource-based classification of the nations of the world represents a step towards this goal (see Cole, 1988). The structure of the economy is clearly the basis on which to build a classification of the countries of the world in terms of their economic growth, or lack of it. Development in the global system implies something more. For many years national and international agencies have been collecting data on some significant social indicators, and it is now possible, with all the provisos about the nature of the data that I have already made, to make some, albeit rough and preliminary ranking of the nations of the world on the most widely accepted social and welfare criteria. The point of this exercise is to begin to derive a picture of how economic growth and development, as they have been generally defined, are related to the extent that **the measures available** permit us to draw some conclusions about the relative positions on a world scale of different groups of countries. The social welfare indicators that are most commonly agreed to be of relevance here are the degree of literacy, the distribution of health and educational services, the infant mortality rate and the life expectancy of the population. To this list it would be very desirable to add the status of women and the distribution of income, housing and consumer durables, but there is, as yet, not much reliable information available on these for the poorer countries of the world. Scholars from various disciplines have been working on these problems since the mid-1940s.
2. (BNC, JXK) Thus they were using important, "real world" information for their project but they might well use the same source and information later in their adult lives. Query: The teacher of first-year humanities was seeking information on the Australian aborigines. He had checked the range of materials available in the library but wanted pupils to do some research in the library for the project. The librarian suggested that tourist information provided on the Prestel might be usefully looked at. The teacher also wanted the class to produce project files which were illustrated. While Aborigines may not appear an obvious choice of topic for a viewdatasearch, the teacher nevertheless found that the tourist information on Australia not only provided some useful background material, but could be used to obtain travel brochures in quantity which the pupils could then use as a visual

source. The class came into the library and were involved in a Prestel search. The class also used the mailbox facility to ask for brochures which were sent to the school. In this enquiry, the teacher added to **the information available**; became aware of the different possibilities of viewdata; learned how to exploit viewdata; and provided the class with an interesting and lively activity. The class were able to use a new information source; to locate and extract information from that source; use Mailbox to send for further information; see tangible results from their Mailbox request; and obtained up-to-date and vivid information which would have been hard to get from another source.

3. (BNC, EVY) Failure in communication is often the base from which many problems arise. Managers should be preoccupied not with eliminating the overlap period but with ensuring that the period allowed is adequate and properly utilised. Some misunderstanding arises about the overlap during the afternoon period, because within this period one group of staff will have to take lunch when the afternoon shift arrive on duty and the others to take tea before the early shift goes off duty. This requires at least a further hour to be added to the overlap, thus a minimum of 2-2½ hours in total is justifiable in some circumstances. Therefore, between 2 and 4 hours will be needed for shift overlap purposes over a 24-hour period. Action: Ward level. Where an overlap of shifts exists, the nurse in charge should ensure that **the time available** is used to good effect. Where shift overlaps permit the majority of staff to be on duty at the same time, the opportunity should be taken to discuss, review and resolve issues relating to patient care and other work-related matters.

4. (BNC, FAW) A full exploration of the nature of a place would explore all three components and the three sub-components of the third: my focus here is on the latter only. This schema has much in common with those developed by two others, whose writings have influenced this presentation. Leeds (1984), for example, argues that whereas all nucleated settlements (or places in the present context) have the same functions -- 'facilitation of all forms of exchange, transfer, and communications while linking the nucleation or locality both with other localities and with society at large (p. 295) -- there is also a threefold specialization between places. First, places tend to take on specialized functions, in addition to the universal ones, thereby creating a spatial division of labour, at a variety of scales. Secondly, there is variation in that specialization in terms of technology and its application, with differences in the tools used, the tasks undertaken, **the knowledge available**, and so on. Finally, there is institutional specialization, what Leeds calls the 'more-or-less autonomously ordered and chartered ways of doing things, ranging from large-scale orders such as government, church and education, to small-scale institutions such as roles '.

5. (BNC, G30) They are also suitable for shop/point of sale display and for resale. An illustrated list is available showing the five posters currently sold. To receive this please send a stamped addressed envelope plus a loose second class stamp (to cover costs) to: THE TROUBLE WITH BATTERIES One of the most important factors governing the good running and performance of any metal detector is also the most misunderstood and maligned. By this I mean the selection, care and fitting of batteries. In the three years or so that I have been working at Joan Allen Electronics I have become acutely aware of battery problems, in particular from the many cases where detectors have been sent back for repair needlessly. If the owners of these detectors had only checked the batteries or battery

fittings, they would have saved themselves postal costs and would have also avoided the inconvenience of being without their detectors for several weeks. Battery Types Detector manufacturers select the type and number of batteries used in any particular model, according to two main factors: the power required and **the space available**. Some manufacturers have overcome the latter factor by placing the batteries in a compartment separate from the control box (eg. Fisher 1266-X and C-Scope CS4ZX).

6. (BNC, HXC) Faced with such an upward price trend it is hardly surprising that historians have tended to present the war years as a time of deteriorating living standards. According to Professor Thomis, it is "an area of agreement" that wages were generally unable to keep up with steeply rising food prices, while Mathias, pointing to rising money wages as a feature of the period, concludes that inflating prices generally outpaced them. All this, supported by literary evidence, suggests deterioration: bleaker diets (but with the poor still demanding wheat), a decline in non-food purchasing, with standards probably lower than at any other time since the wars at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Von Tunzelmann, remarking that prices had the greater influence on real wage trends over this period, finds that **the indices available** are much closer to each other than they are for the periods on either side. They point to a real wage drop of 10 to 12 per cent from 1790 to 1795, then a slight recovery to around 5 per cent below the 1790 level over 1797--8, followed by a plunge bottoming in 1800--1 at 30 per cent below the 1790 level.
7. (BNC, FSF) He saw service in the Baltic Republics and earned a special commendation for his analysis of the situation among the ethnic groups. He had a pleasant apartment on the outskirts of Moscow with his young wife and baby daughter, and hoped to achieve a small dacha. He was a dedicated follower of the new political initiative begun by Gorbachev. He believed in reform and modernization. He also shared Rakovsky's dread of the Soviet Union becoming fragmented by the Republics' achieving independence. A loose federation meant weakness. They couldn't contemplate such a situation with a united Germany and their allies in the Eastern bloc in chaotic pursuit of democracy. His colonel's insignia was still bright and new; he was very proud of it. Now he had been given an assignment that demanded intuitive analysis to a sensitive degree. The anti-Soviet activists abroad were planning to strike a blow. Discovery and prevention were **the methods available**. The old strong-arm KGB response was not an option. Gusev sensed that his dacha and further promotion was in the balance.
8. (BNC, BPJ) With design in Germany racing forward, some of their ideas for coordinating fabrics in the bedroom with colours in your wardrobes can create an image which is as cool as a stroll in the Black Forest. Whichever room you choose, you can make it feel as fresh as a coat of fresh paint -- with a coat of paint. One major York designer Rosie Dean will serve as one example to represent all. She has worked as a freelance fabric designer in New York, specialising in the production of hand painted silks. She was involved in various design projects with special emphasis on the importance of paint. 'Over recent years I have combined my knowledge and skills into the area of fine hand painted furniture,' she explained. 'Continuing contact with interior designers and clients helps to ensure that each item is exactly produced to requirements.' Rosie lists **the services available**: A range of pine furniture ready for me to paint according to your needs. Antique items of furniture ready to be painted to your specifications. A range of pine furniture ready for me to paint according to your needs. Antique items of furniture ready to

be painted to your specifications. Cabinet makers who will construct an item of furniture designed to requirements. I can also paint your own piece of furniture.

9. (BNC, CLH) We are presenting a view only that educational effects cannot be interpreted without a full understanding of sign language. Parents, teachers and those professionals around deaf children need to understand the significance of sign language development and its emergence from what, in the past, they have often classified as playground gestures. If on close inspection, educators can begin to understand the great importance of these supposed 'gestures' in portraying the syntax and semantics of sign language communication, then a more effective view of the children's needs in language will emerge. The possibilities of Total Communication are colossal if the practitioner really understands what the children actually perceive when they see teachers using it. The full range of information available in Total Communication is only available to the hearing teacher; deaf children have to piece together what the visual mixture actually represents. Not surprisingly, when we asked deaf people to examine videotapes of teachers using simultaneous communication, their rating of effectiveness closely matched their rating of the teachers' use of facial expression. **The information available** is primarily on a single dimension and it is evaluated in sign language terms. We therefore return to our original view. In choosing systems of educating deaf children with signs, it is attitude which has determined the choice. The evidence is not sufficient for any protagonists of particular approaches to feel satisfied. The theory of MCE is inadequately thought out and would not be supported in language learning fields.
10. (BNC, G29) Most services are charged by the minute, but the new Global Scan service will be charged on a transaction bases and other services may follow this pattern, although this will require some alterations to BT's own billing software. Now most credit managers will be familiar with firms such as CCN and Infolink, so why should they go through British Telecom? Clearly, high volume users are probably better off accessing the databases of their choice directly, and are probably able to negotiate discounts, but Mr Rosenbaum says that BT's own market research amongst small and medium sized companies suggests that while over two thirds saw the applicability of on-line services to their needs for, for instance, credit checking, less than one-third were actually using such services. Perceived obstacles included the alleged complexity of online systems, especially when using several different sources (although this is far less true than it used to be) and the complexity of rate cards and billing (and this, alas, is still very true of some service providers). Meanwhile research revealed that 80% of SMEs already used suitable PCs, and over 50% were strongly attracted to the idea of a 'single source' through which a variety of services could be accessed. Clearly, a gap in the market. BT BIS is addressing the needs of the smaller user by concentrating on developing its own support, training and customer help desk functions, by ensuring the simplest and clearest possible billing procedures, by developing the closest possible relationship with customers and by making the system even easier to use. Ease of use, Mr Rosenbaum admits, still requires some work but 'we are working hard to establish a common 'log off' -- important where billing is by the minute! Training of users is also an issue and, helpfully, BT BIS has taken the line that their natural user group, the smaller firms, not only need training in how to use the system -- which is, after all, not terribly difficult -- but also in what **the information available** can be used for and, to some extent, how to use it. The various databases available come with BT-written reference guides explaining what the sources offer and what uses they are designed for. In some instances, these certainly appear to be superior in utility to the literature provided by

the sources themselves. So far we haven't mentioned prestel services (generically, 'videotext' to readers outside the UK.

11. (BNC, ECJ) 11 Option 3: Making a new connection to an existing lighting circuit allows new lights to have their own switch. **WARDROBES** These days you can buy fitted furniture for nearly every room in the house -- the kitchen, the bedroom and even the bathroom. But why buy made to measure furniture, when you can easily install your own for a fraction of the cost? Made to measure Fitted wardrobes in a bedroom are perfect for storing clothes and clutter out of sight. There are professional firms, such as Sharps Bedrooms, who will measure up the room and install the wardrobes for you, but if you can fit your own wardrobes, including chests of drawers, dressing tables and cupboards, simply and cheaply. **OPEN SPACE** A fitted wardrobe is exactly that -- fitted into **the space available**. It usually runs the length of a wall between side walls, but can sometimes be from a side wall to an end panel next to a door. The wardrobe is designed to fit from wall or end panel to wall, and from floor to ceiling (though in high rooms, you might want to finish short of the ceiling).
12. (BNC, AN3) For the employer, a part-time workforce means a cheap labour supply which contributes to capital accumulation. In some cases, the link between the peasant sector and commercial farming may rest on the sale of goods rather than labour, as in the following example taken from the state of São Paulo. The almost absolute dependence of the small and medium-sized landholders on large-scale capitalist enterprise is illustrated by the case of tea, where the agro-industries possess their own haciendas and the organisation of labour is completely of the wage-earner type. However, these agro-industries also deal with family or independent units of production, to which they supply fertilisers and other production inputs. These same enterprises send their trucks for transporting merchandise during the harvest periods, and the classification of tea leaves for quality is also done by the enterprise, without the participation of the small producers, who are paid in accordance with this classification. These small farmers may be tenant farmers, sharecroppers or owners of small farms. (Miró and Rodríguez 1982: 57). This continuation of the peasant sector alongside the development of industrialisation is a distinct aspect of capitalist development in the periphery and characterises much of rural development in the LDCs. Capitalist industrialisation in the periphery, often because of transnationals which can import sophisticated technology, has not been able fully to absorb **all the labour available**. Commercialised farms that do rely on labour frequently use seasonal labour. The subsistence economy, however, provides security for irregular workers. The peasant economy, therefore, reproduces the labour force for capitalism at a low cost because, due to the subsistence sector, men can be employed on an irregular basis. The peasant economy provides a reserve of cheap labour for capitalism and so contributes to capital accumulation.
13. (BNC, FSY) This should be familiar to doctors. The first lesson we learn at medical school is to listen to the patient. Antibiotic prophylaxis of group B streptococcal infections. Rapid testing of women at risk may be worthwhile. The group B streptococcus is the commonest cause of non-iatrogenic bacterial sepsis in the first weeks of life in many centres in Britain, continental Europe, Australia, and northern America. About two thirds of infections occur in the first five days and more than half of these are apparent at birth. These early onset infections are characterised by pneumonia and septicaemia, accompanied

in 30% of cases by meningitis, and have a mortality of about 20%. The only practicable way of preventing group B streptococcal sepsis is chemoprophylaxis, though immunoprophylaxis may well be an alternative within a decade. **The options available** are simple: withhold all chemoprophylaxis, offer it to everyone, or target a risk group. There are difficulties with all three approaches. A prerequisite for early onset group B streptococcal infection is maternal genital carriage during pregnancy. Reports of genital carriage vary widely, but 20% to 25% of women are probably carriers in most countries. Despite this, the incidence of the infection seems to vary widely.

14. (BNC, CS7) But the centres which were the linchpin of the movement were criticized both for erring too much on the side of prevention -- tackling such issues as racism, poverty and education in the communities served, and for doing too little prevention, this arising from the affiliation of most of them to general and mental hospitals. The attempt to adopt a public health model, bringing a whole host of welfare agencies to primary intervention opened up 'a power struggle from which the mental health field had yet to recover', according to Gardner (writing in 1977). Aside from those who were involved in intellectual and political movements it was an open question how far mental health experts would be received into the bosom of the target population. Many potential customers might feel more comfortable where agencies were not aiming at supervision of their minds. If **the help available** was to be a free good then, in the USA, there would be a considerable amount of stigma attached to recipients of it. If it were to be successful the mental health movement would have to move away from any strong association with welfare. The mental health centres, from which so much was expected for the future, were designed to become self-funding from fees and diverse agency support.

15. (BNC, HTE) So what do employers look for in graduates? In general, most employers would consider the following to be important: a good academic record; the ability to communicate effectively (both verbally and on paper); the ability to learn quickly; an analytical and critical approach to problem solving; the ability to handle and interpret figures; involvement in outside interests and activities at university and elsewhere; imaginative use of vacations, including doing vacation work. The combination of intellectual abilities and personal qualities which employers seek can be developed not only through academic study but through wise use of leisure time and vacations., Making an early start Contrary to popular belief, you do not have to know what you want to do for the Careers Service to be able to help you. If you wait for inspiration it may be more difficult for the Careers Service to give constructive advice. So take advantage, as early as possible, of the facilities offered, to assess your interests, abilities and aspirations and to relate these to **the opportunities available**. Careers Information Booklets There is a wealth of useful information in the different Information Booklets written by Careers Advisers and Careers Information Officers in universities and major colleges of higher education in consultation with employers of graduates. They give details of what to expect of various opportunities open to you, and how to obtain further information on, future prospects, etc. A list of titles can be obtained from Central Services Unit, Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Manchester M13 9ER (Tel. 061273 4233).

16. (BNC, A68) Therefore the process of finding the historical Jesus meant stripping away what St Paul was supposed to have added. There was a contrast between what Jesus intended and the Church which Paul created. But by the middle of the twenties, when

Ramsey began to study the matter, a new vision appeared. As the text of the gospels was dissected, there came indeed to appear layers or strata; some bits looked earlier than others; the documents were made up out of a weaving of stories and sayings circulating in the earliest Church and then put together by a single hand or more than one hand. But what was suddenly seen as extraordinary was that the supernatural, the miraculous, and certain doctrines were just as present in the layers now believed to be the earliest as they were in the layers believed to be later. The theory of an original simplicity about the good Galilean carpenter Jesus, which was surrounded with supernatural stories and so corrupted and made complicated, began to look far more doubtful; at least, more difficult to get out of **any evidence available**. Was it possible that the quest for the historical Jesus, of which Bethune-Baker was a leading representative, was based upon an illusion about the nature of the sources which were used? Hoskyns believed that these new methods could prove that the alleged contrast between Jesus and Paul was wrong; and that there was an identity between the Jesus who lived in Palestine and the Christ who was the object of the faith of the apostolic Church. Bethune-Baker and his school supposed that the more you strip the documents of the New Testament the more clarity and simplicity you will find.

17. (BNC, HHVa) Rev. Martin Smyth Does the Minister expect that while the award system is kept under review and resources are scarce, some consideration should be given to students who come from poor backgrounds and achieve high marks but are turned down because of a shortage of places? Does he accept in particular that there is a problem involving students from Northern Ireland who have attended English universities and been recommended for further degrees and second awards, but are turned down because they are from Northern Ireland? Mr. Howarth The hon. Gentleman raises two points. He recently raised two cases on behalf of his constituents. I appreciate his concern that the practical operation of the system for conferring postgraduate awards on Northern Ireland residents can be confusing and may create difficulties. I am grateful to him for drawing my attention to that. The practicalities are being considered by the research councils in the Department of Education in Northern Ireland. I hope that arrangements will be introduced which will be more convenient for Northern Ireland residents. As for the criteria for granting postgraduate awards, postgraduate study and research are academically demanding and candidates should be selected by competition to ensure that **the resources available** are used as effectively as possible. Sir John Farr Will my hon. Friend look at the issue again? In England there are cases where degree holders can not get jobs and are therefore forced to attend further education courses to try to improve their qualifications. Will my hon. Friend look at the matter in light of the present strained position in the jobs market? Mr. Howarth. The overall number of postgraduate awards has considerably increased over the years. Between 1979-80 and 1990-91, the total of new studentships awarded by research councils rose by almost 28 per cent. We must consider priorities for public expenditure on education, as elsewhere. It is questionable whether it would be a topmost priority for us in the context of present economic circumstances to urge a substantial increase in the overall funding of postgraduate study.
18. (BNC, ACR) Could this be the answer to preventing pollution on difficult terrain? Useful tips from Royal Welsh Show Major and minor shows alike have been forced to broaden their appeal to keep the turnstiles clicking and cover rising costs. There 's nothing wrong in that for the new faces, without exception, are all food consumers. The risk is that a show 's technical and business farming content can be eroded in the process, and that must be

avoided at all costs. So top marks to the Royal Welsh Show and its research and technical exhibitors for a laying on an instructive menu for livestock producers. Topics covered included the latest knowhow on breeding, business recording, costing and analysis, and ways in which to minimise and avoid the risks of silage liquor pollution (see page 56). **The advice available** was well worth the cost of an entry ticket. We 'll have full details of the show results in next week 's issue. Resist the temptation to blame herbicides Many things are blamed for poor blackgrass control and there is a growing tendency to condemn herbicide resistance. But before jumping to that conclusion it is worth pondering whether the weed is more resistant to husbandry practice rather than the herbicide. Poor seed-beds, dry conditions and spraying at the wrong time or the wrong rate could all explain the appearance of the yield-sapping weed.

19. (BNC, HHVb) Mrs. Dunwoody The Secretary of State has said several times today how proud he is of British Rail 's safety record -- a pride which we all share -- but that is surely no reason not to look again at the real doubts that have arisen in the past year about manning, the number of hours worked and the quality of some of the new systems of signalling that are being installed. We need to maintain that safety record, and one of the best ways to improve the traveller 's commitment to BR is to ensure that the signalling system is working very efficiently indeed. Mr. Rifkind I note what the hon. Lady says. She is right to draw attention to the priorities involved in enhancing safety. We are seeking to enable British Rail to take forward its safety standards by substantially increasing **the resources available** -- from £140 million to £200 million in the current year. That is an indication of the priority that we all attach to this important issue. Mr. Batiste Can my right hon. and learned Friend confirm that many of the problems that British Rail experienced on the east coast line at the end of last year were due to criminal vandalism affecting the signalling system, particularly in Scotland and the north of England? What action is being taken to prevent a recurrence?
20. (BNC, HXT) Two-thirds of DGMs report some form of joint commissioning arrangements for their 1992--93 contracts, of which 75 per cent are working with another DHA, 66 per cent with an FHSA but only 31 per cent with the local authority. By the second year of contracting, consortia arrangements and outright mergers between districts to increase leverage and pool risk became increasingly common. Finally, how do DGMs perceive the benefits and losses so far? The most frequently mentioned responses in two open-ended questions confirm the rest of the evidence. Benefits are those accruing from: 1 The purchaser--provider split (clarity of role, focus on health needs, more patient-centred); 2 Closer working and links with GPs, users and other agencies; 3 Much greater emphasis on quality issues (81 per cent in the survey believe that contracting has produced quality improvements in services); 4 Better information leading to improved decision-making; 5 Increased provider accountability. The most frequently perceived losses or problems are: 1 GP fundholding; 2 The greater administrative complexity and costs associated with contracting; 3 The effects of rapid timescales (stress, information uncertainty); 4 Some commercialisation of values; 5 Uncertainties surrounding future restructuring and the intense politicisation of the NHS. Conclusions The astonishing degree of variation which exists between health authorities makes any attempt to evaluate the reforms hazardous. Nevertheless, **the evidence available**, partial and fragmentary though it is, suggests that the structural incentives which have been set in place are starting to operate in the way they were intended and present opportunities to make services more responsive to consumers and more appropriate to local needs. But managers do not respond

to competition in simplistic ways and price signals, which are in any case weak, are usually ignored in favour of other factors which purchasers deem to be more important, for example GP referral patterns.

21. (BNC, B2D) Methods to control odours from many sources are being developed and refined all the time. Valuable information as to the different types of method available and more particularly the best present practice recommended for certain specified trades and industries is available from various reports, in particular the Odour Reports and subsequent research reports published by the working party and ADAS mentioned earlier. The aim of this chapter is merely to draw the attention of the reader to some of the main methods of odour abatement currently available, bearing in mind that successful abatement may require a combination of the methods described below. **Methods available** include the following: (1) Masking and Counteraction. (2) Good housekeeping and husbandry. (3) Absorption. (4) Adsorption. (5) Dispersion through tall chimneys. (6) Thermal destruction. (7) Catalytic Incineration. (8) Oxidation other than by Air. (9) Filtration and condensation. (10) Ventilation. For best current abatement methods of agricultural odours see reports by ADAS, mentioned earlier.
22. (BNC, FT3) We could not, for example, explain how we had analysed the frequency of clinical episodes of hypoglycaemia during treatment with the two insulins. In the abstract we used only the numbers from the last six weeks of each treatment period to avoid a changeover effect. This is explained in detail in the paper, and the analysis in the paper (and, indeed, the analysis presented at the time of the summer meeting for which the abstract was drafted) is more sophisticated and based on a complete dataset. With regard to Matthias Egger and colleagues' other points, the adrenaline concentrations were not significantly different between the two studies (p for the peak value was 0.23), nor (which these authors do not mention) was the earlier response with human insulin significant. As regards the size of the study, the power calculations are clearly described in the text. The meta-analyses referred to show that it is often different components of the counterregulatory responses that vary between studies. **All the evidence available** suggests that the rate of fall of the glucose concentration does not affect the response to hypoglycaemia in a clamp. Ernest von Kriegstein's suggestion that our reanalysis is dubious is unworthy. It is by no means uncommon for preliminary results in abstracts to differ from those achieved finally -- indeed, we were surprised that these discrepancies were thought worthy of remark. The analysis is fully explained in the paper.
23. (BNC, HHVc) I do not know where he has been for the past few years, but we have reduced the rates on lower earnings so that people now pay on average about £3 a week less in national insurance. Disability Working Allowance Mr. Madel To ask the Social Security what alterations he is considering to the disability working allowance scheme before it is introduced; and if he will make a statement. The Minister for Social Security and Disabled People (Mr. Nicholas Scott) None, Sir. The disability working allowance scheme, which will come into effect from April, will provide a radical new opportunity for disabled people who can and wish to work. Mr. Madel Can my right hon. Friend confirm that this very welcome new allowance will be extensively publicised and that the allowance itself is not taxable? Mr. Scott Yes. The disability working allowance -- like its companion benefit, the disability living allowance -- will be tax free. It will be extensively publicised on television and in the press through mail shots and other methods of

communication. Incidentally, we shall introduce into our advertising campaign efforts to ensure that **the information available** can be well interpreted by those with sensory disabilities. Mr. Alfred Morris What is the Government 's response to the increasingly strong feeling among disabled people that this measure is not an appropriate one for tackling their now, by common consent, quite shocking employment disadvantages? Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the DWA, with its very high marginal tax rates -- as high as 94 per cent., leaving disabled people with only 6p in the pound of their additional income as workers -- simply substitutes a new poverty trap for the employment trap, making some disabled people actually worse off for earning more? Mr. Scott Hardly anyone will be worse off if they are on disability working allowance.

24. (BNC, G0W) For the combination of studying alongside those with other career intentions and of blending literary and scientific studies can only be beneficial to the future teacher. In particular the opportunity to provide students with the humane education of literary study and the scientific education of linguistics is a unique combination whose advantages have yet to be fully recognised. An account of professional courses -- at least with respect to PGCE -- is in principle just as complex because even the advent of accreditation has not enforced uniformity. In practice however it would appear that PGCE courses do resemble each other in many significant ways, no doubt because they have the same ultimate purposes and because the limited time available enforces a focus on fundamental issues leaving little opportunity for additional, idiosyncratic areas of study. There is no official 'core curriculum', but **the evidence available** suggests that PGCE courses spend most of the time covering common ground. This is not to say that courses are all similar, for the methods of covering the ground are probably very varied, giving as much variety as in any other course of study. The evidence for the existence of this common ground is limited. In 1983, CILT provided three anonymous descriptions of modern languages PGCE courses, one in a Polytechnic and two in university departments of education.
25. (BNC, AR9) The first battle has been to ensure that chapels are listed, the second to secure grants for repairs. These are now available from English Heritage. Chapels may be eligible in their own right if they are outstanding buildings (grade I or II*), or on townscape grounds if they are in conservation areas. Many chapel congregations are small or elderly, and the burden of maintaining them, let alone carrying out major repairs, with fast-dwindling resources, may seem insuperable. However, it may be possible to make a case for a higher proportion of grant aid if **the resources available** are very limited. Many chapels have an important asset in the form of substantial ancillary accommodation. This may be underneath the chapel, or behind or beside it, and may consist of a church hall, meeting rooms and offices. Such accommodation can often be let on a long lease or sold to raise a capital sum. Alternatively, where the chapel is too large, the congregation may move into the church hall, freeing the chapel for a different use.

AVAILABLE – PRE-HEAD POSITION

1. (BNC, EEE/HWK) Any elevation of Gloucester to a position of supreme authority during the minority would, however, have destroyed the very continuity which, on this interpretation, Edward was seeking. What was needed was someone outside and above the

territorial nexus, requirements fulfilled only by the young king. This reading of events gains some support from what little is known of the council's role during April, before Gloucester and the prince reached London. Whereas Mancini's version assumes a council increasingly split by faction, as the Woodvilles manipulated it against Hastings and other supporters of Gloucester, the council seems in fact to have been successfully holding a balance between the various elements in government. This can best be seen in the appointment of commissions to assess the subsidy on aliens granted in Edward IV's last parliament, one of the few cases where the council took positive decisions about personnel rather than (as with the sheriffs, for instance) simply confirming Edward IV's appointments. The commissions were not of much political importance themselves, but each of the thirty-two county commissions was headed by a national figure whose selection gives some idea of the balance of power. A distinctively 'conciliar' feature of the commissions is the number headed by leading Yorkist bureaucrats, notably John Russell, bishop of Lincoln and keeper of the privy seal, and John Alcock, bishop of Worcester and president of the council in the march of Wales. Gloucester does not feature at all, something which has been read as a sign of Woodville control of the council. But his omission is because no northern commissions were appointed -- something more likely to reflect a readiness to wait for Gloucester's advice than an intention to snub him. That the council had not come under factional control is suggested by its careful regard to the interests of William lord Hastings and the Woodvilles. These were the only elements on the council between which there is any contemporary suggestion of hostility and it is thus significant how evenly they were balanced on the commissions. Hastings headed seven (the highest individual total), while the Woodvilles jointly managed eight, of which Rivers headed three and Dorset five. **On the available evidence**, the council's policy after Edward's death can best be summed up as a strenuous effort to preserve the balance of power established in the king's second reign, and this was surely (pace Mancini) in response to the dead king's own wishes.

2. (BNC, J0V) The manner in which archivists and historians are dealing and are ready to deal with electronically produced data, and the adequacy of this response and of potential responses varies with the environment and nature of the data concerned. Since the 1950s there have been three major phases of electronic data creation. Each has set the archivist and potential historian technical, organizational, and intellectual problems of increasing complexity. The 1950s initiated the age of the dataset. They were mounted on large mainframe computers for batch processing using a variety of packages and high languages of which SPSS and Fortran dominated the social science world from which historians learnt so much. In the corporate and financial environment, numerically presented financial and survey data was subjected to increasingly sophisticated statistical and econometric analysis. **The available evidence** suggests that archivists and historians have been fairly successful in tackling the problems of the dataset and mainframe, although complacency would be wrong (Lievesley 1993). One example of access to certain parts of the British census of 1971 (Schürer 1993) is a reminder of what can happen in the most favourable environments, whilst the account of the situation of Soviet and Russian data indicates how dependent electronic data is upon organizational structures (Moiseenko 1993). By the late 70's, the world was full of PC 's and word processing.
3. (BNC, CA9) She would return alone at 3.30 in the afternoon. If she was n't home by then I 'd have to go and fetch her, knowing she 'd be slumped in a drunken stupor on the pavement, open-legged and snotty-nosed, against the wall of the High Fields pub.

Sometimes I 'd have to sit with her until she was sober enough to stand and I could shoulder her home, snapping a curt reply, ' It 's all right, I can take care of her,' to kind enquirers. The Friday night parties rarely affected me. Straight from school, I would catch a bus on my regular weekend pilgrimage to my Pop 's house, an hour across the city. The contrast between my two guardians was vivid: Victorian discipline versus total freedom. Occasionally I 'd find an excuse to stay with my Mom and would sneak down to watch the proceedings through **any available spy-hole**. After several complaints from neighbours, they were reasonably subdued affairs. Little groups of people drinking or sharing pungent hand-rolled cigarettes to the accompaniment of Radio Luxembourg.

4. (BNC, GUR) The language and procedures for dealing with that alienation encompass conflict and confrontation at the expense of planned purposeful strategies. Table 11.1 Sanctions employed: a composite list indicating a trend in seriousness The dominant approach to behaviour problems in schools is based on identifying and categorizing individual pupils with a view to removing some of them from mainstream schools. Although it would be glib to presume that the removal of a pupil from his or her usual classes is necessarily the wrong strategy, there are obvious contradictions in operating a system based on negative sanctions and the off-loading of responsibility for one group whilst attempting to accept and cater for the diversity of the rest. Moreover, when the dominant approach to problems of behaviour is to remove the pupils it is not surprising that an increasing proportion of the school population is drawn into that model. The growth of the ' displacement' model would be understandable if it resolved individual difficulties or reduced the general incidence of difficulty. **The available evidence** suggests otherwise. In fact, no one argues that the marked increase in provision to service this model (Department of Education and Science 1978b Ling and Davies 1984) has led to a marked improvement in pupils' ' behaviour. Lloyd-Smith (1984) provides *a telling summary of the shortcomings of the ' displacement' model* in his account of three ' Guidance Centres' established by a West Midlands Local Education Authority.
5. (BNC, GXJ) Meantime, all Hospital Units are to review their current discharge arrangements. PRIOR ASSESSMENT For those requiring assistance, on discharge from acute or long-stay care, needs must be assessed prior to discharge, for health and social care services, including nursing home or residential care, domiciliary day and other support services, and arrangements made to provide these when necessary. Patients should not be discharged without such arrangements, but nor should beds be blocked unnecessarily. In acute care there will be pressure from rapid bed turnover, which emphasises the importance of early preparation for discharge. RISK IDENTIFICATION Effective discharge depends upon early screening and identification of those at risk. Where problems can be anticipated, GPs and others should alert the Hospital at or before admission. Patients' social circumstances should be checked by ward staff to identify those likely to need services, undertake initial assessments and prepare discharge plans in close liaison with social work staff. The needs of carers must also be taken into account. Special consideration should be given in information and assessment arrangements for members of ethnic minority groups. Many patients' needs will be relatively clear. More complex needs will call for multidisciplinary assessments, careful preparation, and time for patients to consider their future. Patients should be fully informed **about available services**, including charges which may be incurred. They should be discharged with a care plan, containing details of the services organised and names of key people providing those services. Staff should be given relevant information about patients and their social and medical needs.

6. (BNC, BMF) His wide grasp of the practicalities of sports administration and the problems inherent in the voluntary nature of sport and its governing bodies enabled him to bring sound judgement in policy formation within the CCPR. As an employee of the British Canoe Union and its Director from 1980 to 1987, Ron was the driving force behind the staging of the first ever triple World Championships to be held in one country in a given year. Canoe 81 provided World Championships in wild water racing, slalom and sprint. His deep understanding of the way in which sport is administered and funded enabled the £2,000,000 pipedream of an artificial white water slalom course to be built at Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham, to become reality. He lived to see the headquarters of the organization to which he had devoted his life established in purpose-built premises on the site at the National Water Sports Centre. Ron 's robust style, his deep understanding of the constitutional issues involved and his ability to see straight through to the nub of a debate and articulate clearly **the available options** made him a powerful persuader. He was one of whom it can truly be said he could 'talk with crowds and keep his virtue or walk with kings nor lose the common touch '. Ron Emes, MBE, will be sorely missed by his worldwide circle of friends and colleagues. Our heartfelt condolences go out to his wife, Margaret, and family.

7. (BNC, G1W) One side of him found the inspector attractive and amusing. Another whispered that the policeman was wary, unsure of what to reveal and what to hide. Blanche did not seem to share his ambiguity, flirting with the inspector. The mating instinct allied to fear of loneliness was an irresistible combination, concluded the sergeant, gazing round the pub to conceal his irritation. It was filling up with more and more people. The odd, lugubrious figure sitting was now completely hidden from view along with the half-caste man yanking the arm of the one-armed bandit a few yards away. Dexter let his eyes play over the clutter designed to bless the pub with a friendly air: two post horns slung like bombs from the ceiling, mock Tudor beams, lines of plates balanced **on every available ledge**, and a grubby portrait of the Queen hung in dusty splendour above the bar. When Dexter focused back on the conversation, Blanche was laughing at some joke of Eddy Russell 's that the sergeant had missed. The sergeant knew she was a tough woman and had few weaknesses.

8. (BNC, EE9) These were the encouragement of 'selfdependence' by helping only those who were deemed capable of becoming self-supporting. The COS pioneered in England the practice of ' case-work' operating in some German towns. They enquired carefully into the backgrounds of their clients. If they were found worthy they were given help, including cash and the tools to carry on a trade, help in finding a job and regular visitation and advice until they could 'stand on their own feet '. Those whose 'condition is due to improvidence or thriftlessness and there is no hope of being able to make him independent in the future' were left to destitution or the Poor Law. The response of the COS to recognition that a proportion of poverty was due to the overstocked state of the labour market was to try to ensure that **the available jobs** went to the respectable and self-helping, who would serve as an example to others. They had no solution to the possibility that even they might sometimes fail to find permanent employment at a living wage. The ' case-work' approach had much to be said for it in that it entailed a serious attempt to analyse the nature of the problem confronting the individual or family and to achieve a lasting solution without removing the clients from their familiar environment.

9. (BNC, EB7a) I began to wonder how much of our knowledge of Roman Britain depended on such figments of the imagination -- a depressing thought! It was much later that I realized my subconscious tendency towards preferring complicated solutions, merely to demonstrate my clever mental logic. The obvious solution was suspect and rejected. Fortunately, my persistent 'need to know' was to get me there in the end. On an excavation this means a need to know what had happened, by whom and when. This can be reached only by an impartial examination of each piece of evidence as it is uncovered. At Great Casterton I had suddenly discovered that this process held a hidden danger and that in the future this had to be avoided at all costs. I exorcized the mental terror by talking about it, using the experience as a demonstration to students of the mental attitude one must try to adopt on an excavation. I began to teach the danger not only of the closed mind, knowing all the answers in advance, but also of the completely open mind. One always had to start with some ideas based on **the available information**. The main problem is never to allow any interpretation to harden into a fixed idea which could prevent any further evidence being given its full value or not even noticed . It is a difficult process, since it has to be directed against one's mental processes, which are designed to protect us from an alien world.
10. (BNC, A4F) During last year 1,750 members resigned compared with 489 a year earlier. Last year 's 970 new entrants were the smallest number of new members to come forward since 1980. Lloyd 's officials have stressed that the departures are taking place among members who do not have large investment commitments at Lloyd 's. In September, when Lloyd 's announced record profits of £650m for its market 's last completed trading period, Murray Lawrence, Lloyd 's chairman, said that the financial capacity to accept insurance business next year would be the same as this year 's £11bn. He admitted that this financial capacity would be provided by fewer underwriting members. Many professionals within the Lloyd 's market welcome the current crop of departures as there is an excess of financial capacity within the market at a time when business is not growing at the same rate as **the available capacity**. Lloyd 's has been under-utilising its financial resources for some time. Lloyd 's argues that many members who are leaving are those with limited resources who joined the market during a period of rapid expansion in the 1970s.
11. (BNC, CJ8) HOW RAVEN SQUARE GOT ITS STATION By RALPH CARTWRIGHT. THE RE-OPENING of the line to Welshpool in 1981 was an achievement which had been awaited ever since the line was taken over in 1960. Formidable difficulties had to be overcome in view of the loss of the original terminus in the town and the fearsome mile-long incline of Golfabank. Plans for the new terminus at Raven Square on the outskirts of Welshpool included station buildings; but the rebuilding of the Sylfaen-Welshpool section and the reclamation of land for the station where the Sylfaen brook had meandered soaked up **all available funds**. The idea of providing proper station buildings was not forgotten, however, in 1988, planning began in the hope of attracting grant aid and alternative designs were put forward for a new building. As the debate continued, it was decided to hold a competition to find a suitable and generally agreed plan. Dissension diminished with the announcement of the winning design and then, in autumn 1990, events took a dramatic turn with the broaching of the idea of rescuing a nineteenth century Marcher station for the purpose. This scheme was widely welcomed and easily settled the debate over what style would be most appropriate for a rural Light Railway though it was not without some apprehension that the W & L Board gave the go ahead.

12. (BNC, CKB) Since he owned the poker dice, Peter claimed to be the proprietor of the Emperor 's Luck Casino, which proved to be a far-sighted move. As time went by, the casino diversified to embrace other gambling games -- pontoon, for example, knock-out whist and finally bezique. Long before that, however, Emor had developed its own momentum. The casino demanded a context -- and soon the context was far more important than the casino itself. The great merit of Emor was that it could be adapted to suit the requirements of almost any activity you cared to name. It hovered like an invisible metaphor over their lives, transforming a school lunch into a banquet, a classroom scuffle into a gladiatorial duel, haggling into cabinet-level negotiations. As the scope of Emor expanded, so **the available roles** increased. One by one, other boys were absorbed into the empire. Peter could not remember asking them to join; he thought they had volunteered, driven by the craving for fantasy that is common to all children. At the empire 's peak in July 1964, there were seven boys at Plumford Grammar School who played parts of varying importance. Nevertheless, Richard and Peter remained at the centre.
13. (BNC, HWF) Privileges (Display Field) The user 's privileges. (See start of this section for more information on privileges.) To proceed to the next page, press the TAB key. 7.2.3 View One User -- Page 2 Summary This page allows you to view the roles assigned to a user. An example of this page is shown in figure 11.7. Detailed Description The use of keys to move between fields is fully described in Section 2 and summarised in Appendix A. Roles (Display Field) **All available roles** (upto 32) are displayed with a corresponding mark of 'Y' or 'N' indicating whether the role is assigned to the user or not respectively. Roles may be assigned or deassigned by a user with Project Administator privilege using option 7.2.2 -- Update User Details. You can use the TAB and BS keys to move between the two pages; when you have finished viewing the user details, press the RETURN key.
14. (BNC, C8P) When the first person returns, the second takes over and the game continues until each person has had a turn. The first team to finish may be judged the winner. You may have a rule that if the balloon falls on the floor the person must start again. For older children this game can be played where they head the balloon around the obstacle. 66 Balloon football Two teams sit in lines facing each other about four feet apart and are not allowed to get off their chairs. They are given several balloons and the object is to try and hit them over the heads of the team opposite and onto the floor. This game can either be played with or without a goalkeeper. If there are goalkeepers, they stand behind the row of chairs and try and stop the balloons from hitting the floor. If the game is to be played without goalkeepers, adults are needed to retrieve the balloons. 67 Blow the balloon Divide the party into two or more teams, depending on **available space**. Each team lines up behind tape placed on the floor. The first person in each team is given a balloon and has to blow it down the room over tape placed at the other end without touching it. The first players then have to blow the balloons back for the second person to take over. The winning team is the first to have their first player back at the front of the line. If you prefer you could have the balloons blown through straws.
15. (BNC, FTC) The ability of the purified Eco K ts-1 endonuclease to cleave pBR322 DNA was compared to that of wild type Eco K. pBR322 has two recognition sites for Eco K in opposite orientation [10]. A model describing the cleavage of DNA by Eco K has been proposed [12] which suggests that this DNA should bind two endonuclease molecules

which will translocate DNA until the endonuclease molecules meet and then the DNA should be cut. However, this model was derived from experiments on linear DNA. At a molar ratio of 2:1 (DNA: protein), where the ratio of recognition sites to protein is 4:1, all the endonuclease will be bound to available sites. This was found to produce approximately 50% linear DNA after 30 min. This supports the idea that the available single sites are occupied and cut by **all the available endonuclease**. No further digestion appears to occur after this time suggesting that the Eco K enzyme has no turnover and remains bound to the substrate [5, 6, 34].

16. (BNC, FCL) At p. 117, he expressed doubts as to whether money paid in response to an unlawful demand by the Crown could not be recovered in the absence of some threatened action or inaction, but he considered that English authority seemed to say that it was not recoverable. He said, at p. 117: 'We are dealing with the assumed possession by the officers of government of what turned out to be a void authority. The moneys were paid over by the plaintiffs to avoid the apprehended consequence of a refusal to submit to the authority. It is enough if there be just and reasonable grounds for apprehending that unless payment be made an unlawful and injurious course will be taken by the defendant in violation of the plaintiffs' actual rights. Fullagar J., at p. 124, considered that the payments 'were made in order to avoid a very real risk that a refusal to pay would be followed by action which could be ruinous to the plaintiffs.' Kitto J. said, at p. 126: 'The proposition need not be questioned that where an Act purports, invalidly, to require a payment to be made, leaving the liability to be enforced by means of an action in which the invalidity of the statute is **an available defence**, a person who might have relied upon that defence but has paid without raising it should not be held, just because he was obeying the de facto command of a legislature, to have made the payment involuntarily. But even in the case of such an Act, if there are superadded provisions which attach to non-payment consequences other than a bare liability to be sued, there can be no justification for refusing to have regard to those consequences and to consider whether the existence of the provisions creating them has placed the payer under such pressure that the payments have not in truth been voluntary.
- 17. (BNC, CBA) These changes were no more disruptive than those which occur from time to time in non-colonial societies. A more important difference between British and indigenous judicial norms lay in the means of determining guilt or innocence. In colonial courts evidence had to be presented according to set procedures; otherwise it was declared invalid. In contrast, the Sinhalese did not separate crime from either the social setting within which the action had taken place or from the social setting of the court itself. Decisions by judges in the Kandyan Kingdom took into account **all the available evidence**, including the personal knowledge of the judge and others in attendance, which was likely to be extensive. Sinhalese law was unwritten, and there was great flexibility both in its application and in judicial procedure. When the evidence was inconclusive trials by oath or ordeal were legitimate options. Though the refusal of one of the parties to a dispute to make an oath was admissible as evidence in British courts, these other ways of trying cases were generally ignored or disapproved of by the colonial authorities.
- 18. (BNC, J75) Depending on the expert and the case you may need to do all or any of the following: summarise the facts of the case and the legal issues; ask specific questions and indicate their legal significance; ask whether any further evidence is likely to be available, so that this can be sought on discovery; and whether any further enquiries, tests or reports

are necessary. The expert should then be invited to make any further comments that they feel to be necessary. It is often a good idea to remind the expert that if their report is to be relied on it must be disclosed to the other side. You can ask for any particularly bad points against the plaintiff to be discussed over the phone or in a covering letter as they may well fall outside the expert's evidence in chief. Send the expert **all the available evidence**. In addition to all previous expert reports obtained or received, non-medical experts should see all the background information that you have collated including plaintiff and witness evidence, party and party correspondence where relevant, previous reports etc. The expert should be asked to write in plain English and be disclosed to the other side.

19. (BNC, HRH) Some resource will also be needed to deal with technical problems and enquiries from sales and commercial departments. In a company involved in a fast-moving technology and consequently a continuous output of new products, this commitment can amount to 30 per cent of total R&D resources. Only then can the resources available for new projects be quantified and decisions made on how many and which to undertake. At this point there is apt to be pressure on R&D to agree to undertake more projects than is rational. There is no doubt that the efficient way to plan projects is to take them in order of priority -- the marketing function has a major interest in priority setting -- and allocate to each in turn the maximum amount of resources it can usefully employ. When **all the available resources** have been allocated in this way the remainder of the new project proposals should be formally declared inactive. This practice will ensure that the average project duration will be minimized. During and after this resource allocation planning, there will be pressure for more projects to be undertaken and some persuasive reasons for doing so will be given. The best answer to these requests is to ask, in turn, which less important project(s) will be dropped in order to release the required resources.

20. (BNC, CHL) In other words, did they, as a result of being fined, take steps to prevent the reoccurrence of this behaviour? His conclusions were: 'Of the 15 companies in which offences were attributable to organizational defects, nine made significant changes designed to reduce the likelihood of recidivism. Two made minor changes which, while forestalling the possibility of an exact repetition of the offence in question, failed to rectify the general weakness which the offence had uncovered. Two companies made no changes at all, and for two, no information was available. Where organizational defects were involved therefore, the prosecution can be said to have led to significant organizational improvements in at least 60 per cent of cases.' (Hopkins 1980a: 210) From **the available evidence**, it seems fair to conclude that the typical legal sanction against corporate crime does not act as a general deterrent -- others are not put off merely because some corporations and their executives have been fined, particularly when the fines are comparatively small and tax-deductable -- and the evidence, such as it is, suggests that a specific deterrent function may operate, but only to deter corporations from recommitting the same offence. The one study on which this latter conclusion is based can not be generalized to demonstrate that there is a specific deterrent effect for all other corporate offences, and in any case, it should be treated very cautiously, not only because a single study can often be shown later to have missed the general condition, but also because it flies in the face of empirically grounded deterrence theory.

21. (BNC, GOU) Organisations are political systems within which there is competition for scarce resources and unequal influence. Differences between people are natural and

inevitable. Differences emerge in three ways: argument; competition; and conflict -- which alone is considered wholly harmful. Argument and competition are potentially beneficial and fruitful; both may degenerate into conflict if badly managed. Argument means resolving differences by discussion; this can encourage integration of a number of viewpoints into a better solution. Handy suggests that in order for argument to be effective: the arguing group must have shared leadership, mutual trust, and a challenging task; and the logic of the argument must be preserved -- ie. the issues under discussion must be classified, the discussion must concentrate on **available information**, and the values of the individuals must be expressed openly and taken into account. Otherwise, argument will be frustrated. If this is so, or if the argument itself is merely the symptom of an underlying, unexpressed conflict, then conflict will be the result. Competition can: set standards, by establishing best performance through comparison; motivate individuals to better efforts; and sort out the 'men from the boys'. In order to be fruitful, competition must be open, rather than closed; or, rather, must be perceived by the participants to be open, rather than closed. 'Closed' competition is a win/lose (or 'zero-sum') situation, where one party's gain will be another party's loss.

22. (BNC, EB7 b) The main trouble with John's northern types, not of his making, is the indiscriminate use made of it by students in the south. This has been due to the lack of understanding of the origins of this pottery. There are late Flavian-Trajanic military works depots on the frontier which produced pottery, but from the time of Hadrian onwards, a different supply system was introduced. It is not known exactly how this operated, but it is presumed to have been on some kind of contract basis. The result is clear enough. An enterprising firm of potters anywhere in the Province could supply batches of their wares, so crates of vessels arriving at the quartermasters' stores could have come from **any available source**. There is a rough division between east and west which became apparent in Peter Webster's study of Severn Valley wares found on the Wall (1972), for, although there is not a great quantity it has a definite western bias, which suggests that the means of transport was by the sea. This would help to explain the extraordinary success of the Dorset producers of the black burnished wares, which, as John has demonstrated (1973), is one of the most dramatic events in the history of the coarse industry in Britain. All the construction levels of Hadrian's Wall produce these vessels in quantity, yet they are totally absent from the Trajanic forts. This can only have come about by a high-level decision on the military products and supplies.
23. (BNC, H7E) On one occasion Eva visited Bulawayo where she met people working for other organisations. They had their own flats, a car, were able to live comfortably. Eva reported it all as a matter of fact. There was no sense of grievance. She just accepted the way things were done in the Army. She also did her bit to encourage those in a much tighter situation than her own. One of her students, Simon, was having difficulty gathering the money to pay his yearly fees, despite working **every available holiday**. When she received a gift from the Queensland corps back in Australia, she used it to help Simon. If something needed doing Eva Burrows didn't look around for someone else to see to it. She just got on and did it." If people said: Oh no -- I don't want to do that "I used to be so surprised." So how did she feel about becoming corps officer? A task which involved organising all the Sunday services, Sunday school and several weeknight activities.
24. (BNC, EA2) A compromise in current favour is the admission cardiotocography test followed by intermittent auscultation and cardiotocography. This approach has appeal, but its effectiveness has not yet been rigorously assessed. With these disadvantages established

for intrapartum cardiotocography (not to mention local trauma and infection from scalp electrodes), should the technique be abandoned altogether? The answer is complicated by medicolegal implications. Cardiotocography records are carefully scrutinised and sometimes pivotal in expensive legal actions. The trace provides a permanent record, which may be used, , for example, to show that the poor condition of a baby at birth was neither predictable nor preventable. Arguably, however, the midwife's record of a normal fetal heart rate should be just as acceptable as evidence. Where, then, do we stand? **The available evidence** does not support routine continuous fetal heart rate monitoring during all labours. In a normal labour intermittent auscultation with a Pinard stethoscope could not be regarded as an inadequate or negligent form of assessment. Some obstetricians argue that the choice of method should be left to the woman. If she opts for cardiotocography it must be done properly and not haphazardly. Any unusual features should be noted and the response to them should be made by an appropriately qualified and experienced person.

25. (BNC, K97) Salman Rushdie: bounty Granada TV growing GRANADA TV is to expand its late-night programming from the beginning of next year. The station is extending its peak-time slots from the present 10.40pm until midnight in order to include a regular series of programmes. Monday will be movie night; Tuesday documentary night; Wednesday sports night; Thursday drama night; and Friday will feature live programmes. Managing-director, broadcasting, Steve Morrison, said the station 's audience increased following News at Ten and Granada News. 'Granada's continued investment in home-produced quality programmes, imaginative scheduling and a strong audience share demands that we expand peak to satisfy **our available audience**,' Mr Morrison added.

RESPONSIBLE – POST-HEAD POSITION

1. (BNC, B1X) 'What have I done?' Gallagher asked, smiling. Before Luke could stop him, Sonny bawled, 'Ye've made Una pregnant!' There was a sudden hush. The smile vanished from Gallagher's face. Luke turned to Sonny, the whip raised as if he were about to strike him. 'Ye and yer big stupid mouth!' he snarled. 'Shamin' us before everyone!' Just that once, Gallagher thought, stunned. Just that one brief moment of madness; Then the bitter tears of self-reproach. He had tried to comfort her, putting all the blame on himself; 'Step outside, Gallagher,' Luke ordered. Gallagher sighed. They have a right, he told himself. If it was my sister, I too would come looking for **the man responsible**. He walked forward. Luke and Sonny stepped aside to let him pass. He blinked against the strong sunlight, taking off his jacket, heading for the centre of the square. There was a vicious crack like a pistol-shot and the lash struck him across the back, splitting open the shirt, tearing the skin. He screamed with pain, dropping the jacket, twisting around to see Luke swinging his arm back and over. This time Luke aimed for his face.
2. (BNC, B7E) The technique is to crush a diamond, select a splinter that comes to a molecular-sized point, and mount it on a pantograph system. Dall has produced writing to the staggering scale of 250 bibles to the square inch, small enough to write one bible on a pinhead, but the individual letters on that scale are so minute, no higher than a micrometre (one or two wavelengths of visible light), that they are at the limit of resolution of optical microscopes. The mind reels at such extremes of scale, yet **the man responsible** dismisses

it lightly: 'It's only a bit of fun.' Dall was brought up in an engineering environment. His father was an instrument maker with the Marconi Company in Chelmsford, before moving to the firm of George Kent in Luton. Horace left school at age 14, just as the First World War broke out. He joined the aircraft firm of Hewlett and Blondeau at Leagrave on the outskirts of Luton before following in his father's footsteps to George Kent's.

3. (BNC, EF3) Liability could only be incurred if this failure amounted to a breach of an international obligation, or, to put it another way, if there was a duty on the member States to ensure adequate supervision of the organisation they had created. An analogy can be drawn with Corfu Channel where Albania was held liable for its failure to take action to prevent the mining of the British ships, and the Iranian Hostages case where Iran was liable for its failure to protect the American Embassy. However, in both these cases **the State responsible** had exclusive competence over the territory from where harm was caused to another State. The territorial element is absent in the case of an international organisation, other than with respect to the Headquarters State, and any other State where the events occurred. Further, in the Hostages case Iran had a treaty obligation to protect the premises of the mission, while the member States of the International Tin Council had no treaty commitment with third parties to supervise the actions of the Council.

4. (BNC, CHG) She made a good job of it too,' Alec explained, adding like a good Scot, 'and of course there's a small benefit to me because now I draw a rent allowance.' In only one respect were my original living arrangements altered, and it was all for the best. The girl who had been selected for me by Miss Sowerby never turned up. It transpired that her family had moved to Tala-Tala and she couldn't face the daily ten miles on foot. Instead Miss Sowerby had discovered an excellent young half-Chinese man of twenty-two, and like most Chinese he could cook, do the laundry, press and whatever little else was needed about the house. In other words, a cookboy. He was called Toma. Everyone wanted to help! The feeling of hospitality, of kindness, was warming. When I said goodbye to Mollie Green she announced, 'The next lunch is on me, Doc.' And before Bill Robins left for Sanderstown he gave me his address and telephone number, saying, 'I'll be really hurt if you ever come to Sanderstown and don't look me up.' And then, a few days later, I had an unexpected bonus. **The man responsible** was Jason Purvis. I had been horrified at his scarecrow appearance when I first saw him at the clinic, and when I met him by chance in Tala-Tala I felt so sorry for him that I asked him if he would like to come for dinner. I'm not quite sure what prompted the invitation. Perhaps it was because I found it hard to define his place on the island. He looked like a half-starved bum yet he was evidently a man who had known better times.

5. (BNC, K2F) OLIVER McGUCKIN reports. THE women of Northern Ireland, who have so often spearheaded peace initiatives, know very well the anguish and pain caused by terrorist violence. According to official figures, more than 200 women and young girls have been killed during the 23 years of the Troubles. Female members of the security forces were deliberately targeted by republican paramilitaries, while other women were killed simply because of their religion. In some cases -- such as that of Roman Catholic mother of four Teresa Dowds de Mogollon in north Belfast on Monday evening -- **the terrorists responsible** said they had meant to murder someone else and expressed their 'regret'. Tragic accidents A number of women have died at the hands of the security forces

and in tragic accidents. The first RUC woman to die was Reserve Constable Mildred Harrison, who was caught in a bomb blast at a Bangor pub in 1975. The IRA had already shot dead UDR Greenfinch Private Eva Martin in Clogher a year earlier.

6. (BNC, H7U) Thus a manufacturer commits no offence by including on the goods he supplies to his wholesaler a notice which reads 'The manufacturer accepts no liability in respect of death or personal injuries arising from negligence.' Nor will the wholesaler commit any offence in supplying the goods thus labelled to the retailer, nor the retailer in similarly supplying them to the consumer. No offence is committed even though this notice will have no effect (see section 5 of the Unfair Contract Terms Act, paragraph 9-03 above). It should be noted that if any of these ineffective exclusion clauses are included in an advertisement, **the trader responsible** will expose himself to the risk of proceedings against him under the Control of Misleading Advertisements Regulations 1988 (see paragraph 16 -- 37, below). DELIVERY AND PAYMENT THE parties can make what agreement they wish about the time, place and manner of delivery and payment. What follows is an explanation of the rights and duties between the seller and buyer when they have not agreed anything different in their contract.
7. (BNC, H0A) The Abyssinian Church was Monophysite, believing in the "single divine" nature of Christ. This was a fundamental difference from the Catholic belief, which regards Christ as having both human and divine natures. Alvares also found fault with many of the Abyssinian Church's customs, such as the observance of a Sabbath as well as a Sunday, and the universal practice of circumcision. He was, however, immensely impressed by the great number of monasteries and churches. Among many other observations, Alvares recorded the age-old custom of secluding all members of the royal line, other than the King's children, on an almost sheer-sided mountain. This effectively prevented them from interfering in matters of state, or fomenting rebellion. On one occasion while he was in Abyssinia, a letter from them was smuggled down but was intercepted, whereupon **the guards responsible** were flogged for days. After the Portuguese mission left Abyssinia, Lebna Dengel found himself increasingly faced by the threat from the Muslim states of Ifat and of Adal, which included Harar, with which ever since the fourteenth century the Emperors of Abyssinia had been intermittently at war; these states were forever encroaching on the eastern borders of the empire in a war of raid and counter-raid.
8. (BNC, CKC) Well, maybe a little. Should cut the gentlemen on Foggy Bottom, or wherever, down to size and make them a mite more civil and cooperative in future. Not only is it an American plane that is responsible for the dreadful situation in which we find ourselves, but it was someone in America who was ultimately responsible. if they ever do discover who was responsible, and it's not without the bounds of possibility, it's going to cause an awful lot of red faces and I'm not just referring to the villain himself. I'd lay odds that **the person responsible** is an insider, a pretty high-up insider with free access to secret information, such as closely guarded secrets as to the composition of the cargo, the destination and the time of take-off and arrival. Wouldn't you agree, Commander?' 'I don't see how it can be otherwise. Not a problem I'd care to have on my hands. However, that's their problem. We have an even bigger problem on our hands.' 'True, true.' Hawkins sighed.

9. (BNC, K1U) The young woman had been out drinking with friends. At about eleven o'clock last night she decided to walk the short distance home. Her route took her along Wellingborough road, one of Northampton's busiest streets. As she passed the junction with Abington avenue the two men attacked dragging her into this alleyway where one of them raped her. He says the victim was walking to her home just a few minutes away along a very busy street. Normally you'd not expect a problem in those circumstances. This time there was and it's vital **the people responsible** are caught. Both men are white and in their mid twenties. Both had blonde hair and were wearing jeans. One had on a black top, the other a white top with a red waistcoat style jacket. It's thought they may have been drinking in this pub on Wellingborough road earlier in the evening. Detectives want to speak to anyone who thinks they may have seen them. Police say the victim is extremely distressed. Specially trained counsellors are being called in to try help her.

10. (BNC, ARH) Non-specific urethritis (NSU), non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU), post-gonococcal urethritis (PGU), and non-specific genital infection (NSGI) all refer to genital conditions which have many of the characteristics of sexually transmitted diseases and yet defy accurate categorization in terms of their aetiology. The problem with these diseases is that they are diagnosed on the basis of indirect evidence of infection rather than by identifying a specific microorganism. They thus occupy a rather special place in the spectrum of infectious human disease, since, without being able to find **the germ responsible**, it is not only rather difficult to be sure that the disease is present in the first place, but, having given a treatment for which there can be no definite evidence of efficacy, since no organism has been eliminated, it can be very difficult to tell whether the infection has resolved or even whether the patient is better. This barrenness of bacterial feedback coupled with many patients' understandable neurosis makes the condition one that provides difficulties for patient and doctor alike.

11. (BNC, CRT) The 'non-demographic' (NDM) projections only take account of expected trends in crime and the numbers sent to prison; the 'demographic' (DM) projections also take into account expected changes in the age structure of the general population. The main change is likely to be a fall in the number of young people, which ought to be reflected in the prison population. These projections give a prison population in 1997 of between 64,000 (DM) and 67,100 (NDM) -- an increase of between 28 per cent and 34 per cent on current figures (Home Office 1989a). It is a scenario which drew the following comment from **the minister responsible**: For over a hundred years, penal policy in this country has appeared to focus on custody. If a fine is not enough, custody is said to be the only adequate penalty.

12. (BNC, HWV) Patients admitted with an acute exacerbation of COAD and who were aged 80 or less, had an arterial PaO₂ <7.5 kPa, and an arterial PaCO₂ >6 kPa, were eligible for inclusion. Patients were excluded if they had severe disease not attributable to chronic respiratory disease, severe psychiatric disease, or if they used NIPPV at home. Patients were randomly allocated to receive either conventional treatment alone (control group), or conventional treatment plus nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV group). Conventional treatment was that deemed appropriate by **the clinicians responsible**:

oxygen at 24-28%; inhaled bronchodilators; and all, or a combination of, antibiotics, diuretics, respiratory stimulants, intravenous or oral corticosteroids, and bronchodilators. Patients were assessed and treated as necessary by a physiotherapist.

13. (BNC, ARH) The bacterium is difficult to grow and it may be necessary to biopsy one of the lesions to come to the diagnosis. Tropical treponematoses Throughout the world there exist diseases and purposes identical to *Treponema pallidum* yet which are not transmitted sexually and, in some cases, may coexist with syphilis in the community. There are many clinical features in common among these treponematoses and some of them appear to go through similar stages and periods of latency. Whether **the organisms responsible** are in fact identical, and it is local factors that give the difference in clinical manifestations, or whether these diseases are examples of adaptive, divergent evolution, is not yet worked out.

RESPONSIBLE – PRE-HEAD POSITION

1. (BNC, CRU) In a pamphlet entitled 'Saying NO isn't always easy', the message is that 'casual sex' should not be confused with sexual liberation: Real freedom comes from being true to your real beliefs. Saying 'no' isn't negative – 'no' to 'having sex' is saying 'yes' to a real caring relationship for the future. Sex is only really fulfilling when it's part of the total commitment of marriage. **Responsible behaviour**, they suggest -- and this is another point of contact between their views and those of the NVALA, the NFoL, etc. -- is also firmly heterosexual. They accuse the gay community of propagandising and leading the young to believe that, if they 're actively heterosexual, then they must be repressing their homosexuality. 'Don't be fooled', they warn, 'It's rarely a biological condition. It's more a matter of conditioning. You don't have to be gay.
2. (BNC, G0D) Then together they went downstairs in silence. In the hall below, Jack put his hand on his father's arm. 'I know what you mean, father, and I'll follow the right,' he whispered. Miss Outram claimed to have obtained her stories from an American publisher, yet they were typical of early twentieth-century British sex education teaching. Emotive and negative purity style moral warnings pointed to the twin dangers of promiscuous women and the threat of VD. These were combined with more positive guidance, where the language of evolutionary biology was used to represent sex as **responsible parenthood**. The natural world, presided over by the image of the benevolent patriarch, was moralized to carry the significations of goodness, health and social harmony integrated through sound procreation. On the other hand, modern science was used to list a new vocabulary of transgression. This was distanced from the earlier stress on Old Testament religious morality by its rationalism; as in the story's metaphor of electricity, wondrous yet calculable, which demonstrated the inexorable consequences of wrong-doing-disease, death and social degeneracy.
3. (BNC, CJG) It must be emphasised that many factors in the child's motivation and experience affect both development and learning. Moreover, in the interests of the pupil a balance needs to be struck between the extremes of over-preoccupation with the medical aspects of the pupil's visual condition and ignorance of facts that could help the teacher to understand the child's special needs and find ways to fulfil them. Although levels of sight

do not relate directly to levels of performance in many school activities, there are some direct links between some of the specific forms of visual handicap and the way in which educational materials can most usefully be presented to individual children. **The responsible educator** will want to consider this, and use the information to give as much practical help as possible to the pupil who is visually impaired. There is, in fact, no reason why attention to a particular cause of defective vision should reduce the teacher's appreciation of the child's total needs and, moreover, relevant information can be helpful in offering precise and effective solutions to some of the problems of using materials and developing learning strategies that are likely to give difficulty to visually handicapped pupils.

4. (BNC, CEP) Everton striker Johnston, whose periodical outbursts eventually ended his international career, marries former model Karen Bell at Southport on Saturday -- and the 16-strong Scottish squad is free to travel south and whoop it up. Johnston's ex-Rangers pals -- six are named in the party -- are likely to take advantage, but the proviso is they must be back at Motherwell by 2.30pm on Sunday to work off their excesses. Manager Andy Roxburgh said: 'I don't expect any problems. We are treating the players like **responsible adults**.' Roxburgh's licence to live it up could be a matchwinner for a Scotland side who have lost in Switzerland and scraped a lucky home draw with Portugal in their opening Group One matches. Anything to lift the tension off what Roxburgh calls 'the most crucial match in the whole section' could be a bonus. The six Rangers players in his squad do not include inspirational skipper of club and country, Richard Gough, whose brilliant leadership helped dismiss Leeds from the European Cup.

5. (BNC, GOU) Any increase in C leads to an equal decrease in T, ie. if the superior retains more 'control' or authority, the subordinate will immediately recognise that he is being trusted less. If the superior wishes to show more trust in the subordinate, he can only do so by reducing C, ie by delegating more authority. To overcome the reluctance of managers to delegate, it is necessary to: provide a system of selecting subordinates who will be capable of handling delegated authority in **a responsible way**. If subordinates are of the right 'quality', superiors will be prepared to trust them more; have a system of open communications, in which the superior and subordinates freely interchange ideas and information. If the subordinate is given all the information he needs to do his job, and if the superior is aware of what the subordinate is doing: the subordinate will make better-informed decisions, the superior will not 'panic, because he does not know what is going on.

6. (BNC, HHX) I very much regret that it is impossible to have a sports event, club or team these days without having a commercial sponsor. We could have an interesting separate debate about the role of sponsorship, but we accept that, if any sport in this country is to get off the ground, such sponsorship is a mandatory part of the scene. Surely, however, there are lines to be drawn, and it is not only remarkable, but worrying, to find that someone in such **a responsible position** can argue that the tobacco industry provides a neutral form of sponsorship. Mr. Lawson continued' The tobacco industry is frequently and unfortunately vilified for its association with sport. Such criticism is, in my view, totally misguided. The governing bodies of sport are not naive, nor are they irresponsible. Sponsorship decisions that they face and must take because of their impecuniness are based on a careful assessment of their impact upon their participants and their supporters.

7. (BNC, CH2) Aaron Freeman's ordeal began after his mum dropped him outside and drove off to work. The promising young gymnast was told there was no room. Organisers pointed to a pay phone and said: 'Call your parents.' But the worried schoolboy couldn't reach his mum at her office. He roamed Southend in Essex until he bumped into a pal's mother who took him in. Aaron's company director mum Leah, 36, only discovered what had happened when she returned to the centre after work. She said: 'I simply can't believe that **responsible adults** allowed a child to wander the streets. He phoned me and his grandmother but we were out. I believed he was in safe hands. I wouldn't have left him otherwise. I was shaking with fright when I heard what happened.' Youngsters attended sports sessions at six schools, organised by Essex police and the council. Complaint Southend sports officer Roger Clitheroe said: 'We were not offering a babysitting service.' Mrs Freeman, of Westcliff-on-Sea, complained and police promised an inquiry.
8. (BNC, CBT) Reporting named a number of companies that have actively avoided showing the full extent of losses on disposal. Enterprise Computer Holdings, for instance, in its p&l account to 31 March 1992, includes 'purchased goodwill previously written off against reserves', cancelled out a few lines later by an equal and opposite amount under 'reinstatement of goodwill written off above'. The accounts, audited by KPMG Peat Marwick, were not qualified. And it is the auditors who should be most worried by the UITF statement and Professor Tweedie 's warning. He undoubtedly expects them to lead the way to **more responsible reporting**; if these discrepancies continue, they will be among the first in the boxing ring. Ironically, Ernst & Young chose almost the same moment to issue a plea for a simplification of the rules governing disclosures in company accounts -- if this ASB warning is not acted on, the result could be exactly the opposite.
9. (BNC, HXF) Such a presentation could thus be structured as follows: 1. History teaching at the time of the first national curriculum in the 1920s The history syllabus as defined in the first national curriculum which ended in 1926: History, which should include, in the lower classes, the lives of great men and women and the lessons to be learnt therefrom, and in the higher classes a knowledge of the great persons and events of English History and of the growth of the British Empire. The teaching need not be limited to English or British History, and lessons on citizenship may be given with advantage in the higher classes. Points for emphasis: Content: predominantly British. British often seen as synonymous with English. Setting: usually imperial, with history taught as a pageant of the greats. Aim: emphasis upon **the responsible citizen**, and the idea of service. Points for developments with audience involvement: how far did the content and aims of history teaching in the 1920s differ from those of their school days? 2. History teaching in the 1960s: a typical lesson See figure 1.2 opposite.
10. (BNC, HSF) But suppose a large part of the £615m was not really theirs at all? This looked far more important. The British government had waved through the bid in the space of just ten days in March 1985 on the grounds that the money was indeed all theirs. Even had the bid been financed mainly with borrowed cash, would it not have been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission? The government would surely have wanted to know who exactly was to own one of Britain 's best-known companies. Whose money? In

the City, some thought the Al Fayed's cash came from the Sultan of Brunei. Mr Mohamed Al Fayed had advised him on various matters. Others were baffled. At Kleinwort Benson, **the responsible director**, Mr John MacArthur, was on holiday. Others at the bank were reluctant to speak on his behalf. There was no such reticence at the City offices of Lonrho. There, research into the antecedents of the Al Fayed had become a cottage industry. I was inundated with photocopied documents and background papers. I treated these with caution. Lonrho's chief executive, Mr Tiny Rowland, had once been a close business associate of Mr Mohamed Al Fayed, and the sulphurous mood at Lonrho partly reflected a falling out of at Lonrho partly reflected a falling out of old sparring partners. But nothing I took from Lonrho proved misleading.

11. (BNC, FAV) They suggested that many civil service managers wanted to see further changes to give more room and flexibility for the exercise of personal responsibility. The report went on to recommend that 'to the greatest extent practicable' the executive functions of government, as distinct from policy advice, should be carried out by 'units clearly designated within departments' -- agencies. The day-to-day responsibility for each agency lies with a chief executive. This person is responsible for management leadership within a framework of policy objectives and resources set by **the responsible minister**, in consultation with the Treasury. These new agencies will generally be within the civil service, and their star-f will continue to be civil servants. To co-ordinate this development, a Next Steps project manager has been appointed. Located in the Cabinet Office, he reports directly to the Prime Minister. By November 1991 (Cm. 1761 -- The Next Steps Initiative) there were 56 agencies plus 30 executive units in the Customs and Excise.

12. (BNC, HW9) For example, those responsible for the labour The budgets prepared for Borough Equipment Plc illustrate the importance of co-ordination between these forthcoming period and can therefore plan to ensure this requirement is available. (ii) These budgets will act as a medium to communicate the short-term objectives of the company to management and operatives. (iii) The budgets represent targets which **responsible personnel** can work to during the period and possibly also provide a means to motivate personnel. Decision making: (i) The functional budgets give management the opportunity to make decisions within the defined objectives of the company. (ii) From the production of these budgets it may be felt that certain aspects of the budgets need to be amended before they become operational. The budget in this context gives the management the opportunity to examine the overall effect of operating decisions.

13. (BNC, HSL) Mark Rees went to the European Court of Human Rights to get his birth certificate altered to read 'boy' instead of 'girl'. However, the film seems to opt out of tackling some of the thornier issues that arise whenever transsexuality is discussed. For instance, there is no exploration of whether gender identity can be constructed in this way or what told these people that they were not the 'right' sex. Mark Rees' comments in these directions seem particularly confused and confusing; 'I was attracted to women but not as a lesbian I felt totally wrong in that role. A transsexual's one aim in life is to change roles, both socially and physically.'; and towards the end of the film, 'If (transsexuals) were normal, they wouldn't be transsexuals.' Words such as 'normal' and 'roles' are so weighed down with morally conservative pressures **no responsible film-maker** should let them be thrown in so lightly and without challenge. Mainly because of this, there is a failure to

answer the question, 'Why?'. It is only one of many questions which this programme poses but refuses to answer.

POSSIBLE – POST-HEAD POSITION

1. (BNC, CSP) Nor can Hewlett be dismissed as having been lucky and got it right first time: it didn't. The early Precision Architecture HP 3000 machines worked fine -- until you started hanging terminals off them. Then they ground quickly to a halt, because the company hadn't understood what a drain input-output would be on the functioning of the machine. Instead of offloading underperforming RISC machines on its customers -- thousands of which were crying out for more power -- it rushed to boost the power of its obsolete 16-bit processor by **every tweak possible**, and virtually gave the things away. And the unhappy customer base stayed loyal in enormous numbers so that the company is now reaping the benefit.
2. (BNC, ALP) I think it was useful going to the pub. Fourth, many participants frankly admitted that they had very low expectations at the outset: specifically, that the course was simply designed to punish them, in return for which they would give **the minimum amount of attention possible**. All agreed that this was not Their experience as the following comments clearly demonstrate: I thought they were out to get me to be honest with you. I thought they were
3. (BNC, FEB) According to legend, the ancient Britons painted themselves with woad to frighten their enemies but, almost certainly, this was not the only reason for so doing, since it is a styptic, i.e. it has the power to stop bleeding. Herbs and dyeing Man's increasing domestication meant he became more interested in the appearance of his home, and in the materials he wore to keep out the cold and wet. Edible plants that stained the skin while being prepared for eating, or being eaten, such as blackberries, would have been amongst the first to be tried for dyeing; gradually the range of colours available from plants increased by using combinations of dyes to take **in every shade possible**. The Chinese had dyeing down to a fine art as much as 5,000 years ago, and there are herbs grown today whose names record their colouring ability, such as dyer's-greenweed and dyer's-bugloss. Dye plants often have the word tinctoria as their specific epithet, from the Latin word tinctorius, meaning "of the dyers". Elder, Sambucus Nigra, will produce dull blue, lavender and purples; marigold petals were once used for colouring butter and cheese, and the common dandelion supplies pink.
4. (BNC, HA6) 'I wouldn't expect anything from you. I said you were blinkered, and it's true. You care deeply for your sister, but it's blinded you to everything else.' Her voice shattered, and she drew in a tremulous breath. 'You believe Emma is suffering, but it doesn't matter to you that I've worries of my own to contend with. You're not interested in my side of it. All you see is a challenge, a danger to your family that must be removed, in **whatever way possible**.' Rourke's gaze was cool. 'Worries?' he queried. 'When did you ever tell me what was really going on in your head? Each time I asked, you fobbed me off,

and now you're suggesting that I should fix my belief in you without some kind of hook to hang it on. It doesn't work that way.

5. (BNC, FPG) When a home record is deleted, any synonym that is stored elsewhere, or the first if there are more than one, should be placed in the home address to take the place of the original home record. This is particularly important if records This system, which is discussed in detail by Montgomery and Wallace leads to a fairly high number of accesses required to retrieve records from a well-aged file, i.e. one that has had a large number of additions or deletions since it was last loaded. A stricter file housekeeping discipline, requiring that **every home record possible** is stored in home addresses, was analysed theoretically by Johnson. This requires that when a record is added to the file it is stored in its home bucket if any record that is a synonym is at present in the home bucket, and that if space becomes available in a bucket, any synonym that randomizes to the bucket in which space is now available is moved into the home bucket.
6. (BNC, HU3) ROM in inflammatory bowel disease Several points merit consideration in the evaluation of the pathogenic role of ROM in inflammatory bowel disease. Firstly, even in cell free systems, the measurement of ROM is complicated by rapid reactions and interconversions between them, the wide variety of reactions possible, and the relative non-specificity of many of the methods used to detect ROM and of the scavengers used to identify particular species. These problems are intensified in biological experiments.
7. (BNC, BNV) The first time you try it you'll find it difficult to keep the nose planted that far down, Stuka-like; but remember, starting at FL 300 even at that rate you'll need two minutes to get down to breathing levels, which encourages a firm push on the yoke. **The extraordinary deceleration possible** is shown to converting pilots in the 'High Speed Arrival' exercise. This 'single-engined airliner' also has fighter-like qualities. (EFIS and a redesigned cabin with a bar section and disk player are recent options.)
8. (BNC, B7J) Even this sort of quasi-aesthetic 'decision' makes enough evolutionary sense that there is a good chance that it results from programming rather than intelligence; and in most carefully studied cases it is clear that variability is innate. But though a great deal may be programmed into animals, there must surely be **a limit to the complexity possible**. There must be a point beyond which no set of built-in computer-like elements can suffice to account for an animal's apparent grasp of its situation, particularly in the face of variable or unpredictable environmental contingencies.
9. (BNC, ASB) But it is also true that warrants to the security services may be renewed for six months at a time. Apart from the fact that the fixed periods are unreasonably long, they are unreasonably arbitrary and rigid. Much less unacceptable would be a shorter warrant period, which should be **the maximum duration possible**, rather than the standard period in every case. In other words, the Home Secretary would have a discretion to exercise from case to case, with the result that the duration of each warrant would vary, subject to a statutory maximum period.
10. (BNC, CEC) When occasionally he read in the newspapers of atrocities attributed to the Pessarane Behesht he persuaded himself that they were lies manipulated by the Great

Satan. In his mind the CIA had become an evil, many-tentacled monster that was trying to strangle his young nation by **every means possible**. When he knew for certain that a particular shooting or explosion was due to the very cell that he controlled, he consoled himself that it was the will of Allah.

11. (BNC, HGE) Sally-Anne, her heart thudding in the strangest way when he asked her this, as though he had said something much more intimate, and then suddenly understanding by the ambiguous way in which he had spoken that he had offered her other games than chess, and his wicked expression betraying that he had seen her confusion, flushed, and he added softly, so that Matey could not hear him, 'Come, McAllister, give me your answer -- you surely wish to please the Master in **every way possible**,' the last bit in a fake American accent so bad that she laughed out loud. 'Oh, I will play you at chess any time you like,' she informed him demurely. 'Pity that,' he murmured.
12. (BNC, CAN) As Trist defines it: The concept of a socio-technical system arose from the consideration that any production system requires both a technological organization -- equipment and process layout -- and a work organization relating to each other those who carry out the necessary tasks. The technological demands place **limits on the type of work organization possible**, but a work organization has social and psychological properties of its own that are independent of technology. A socio-technical system must also satisfy the financial conditions of the industry of which it is a part. (Trist et al. 1963, 6.)
13. (BNC, GW6) It would not escape to space in appreciable quantities, and so combination with surface materials provides the only repository. However, it is difficult to believe that sufficient quantities of suitable substances could have appeared at the Cytherean surface to mop up anywhere near the amount of oxygen that would be liberated from an Earth-like quantity of water. Indeed, chemical evidence from the sulphur-bearing gases in the lower atmosphere of Venus can be shown to indicate that the surface rocks today do not contain **the maximum amount of oxygen possible**. However, if Venus has always had as little water as it seems to have today then it may never have been able to achieve such high surface temperatures.

POSSIBLE – PRE-HEAD POSITION

1. (BNC, CJX) But then, it's too early to judge. We'll go on with routine procedure for now.' 'Which is?' 'Dog-handlers will be here shortly. With the girl's clothes we should be able to trace her back at least to the point at which she was dropped during the night -- or I hope so, after all that rain. In the meantime, the helicopters will patrol the surrounding area, especially where there are empty farm houses or huts -- the Brigadier here will know **every possible hiding-place**. Normally I'd also put out road blocks but in this case it's already too late.' 'Isn't it possible, though, that the other girl could be a hundred kilometres from here and that this one was dumped here to put you off the scent?' 'It's more than possible, it's probable, but until we know where else to look, we'll look here. The real search can't begin until we find out what sort of kidnappers we're dealing with.
2. (BNC, HYB) Something of this should be attempted with all children, including those who are quite young, using appropriate examples and language. To delay the attempt to begin to

understand religion in these ways is to risk making it very difficult for people ever to understand. Applying the principle of critical affirmation to world religions The kind of descriptive approach already widespread in schools -- and for which there is plenty of published material available -- needs from an early stage to be supplemented in an important way. The following series of 7 diagrams gives some suggestions on **a possible order**. The six world religions specified under the GCSE National Criteria are included (DES, 1985, 4.3.1), but there is scope for others such as the Bahai faith, as well as for work on distinct traditions within each religion. Depending on the age and aptitude of pupils, as well as on local circumstances, work on just two or three religions may be appropriate.

3. (BNC, EV5) For patients in surgical wards, fear of the unknown and anticipation of unfamiliar and possibly painful procedures will probably be the commonest causes of anxiety. The experience of admission to hospital and the possibility of surgery will be different for each individual but it is possible to discuss some of the physical and psychological factors which may contribute to stress and the effects these may have on progress and recovery. This chapter will suggest contributions you may make towards minimizing **patients' possible anxiety**. Many patients may not feel able to express their fears and it is therefore important to recognise other signs of anxiety. These include excessive pallor or flushing of skin; rapid, darting eye movements; perspiration; tremor of hands; rigid posture; aggressive manner; excessive and/or irrelevant talking, and not looking directly at the person being spoken to.
4. (BNC, EW4) What it serves to emphasize in the present context is that the user of the STV is inevitably denied knowledge that could influence his preferences. Suppose that an anti-Conservative voter could know his first-preference candidate had been eliminated at the first count, and how other anti-Conservative candidates had fared. He would then be able to judge to which of the latter he could most advantageously give his second preference, and this informed choice could well not be the same as the "blind" choice the STV obliges him to make. Like the exhaustive ballot the STV requires the successive exclusion of the candidates having the fewest votes. This seems reasonable enough if they are very weak: in our imaginary animal election Elephant with his 20 votes in the first ballot and Donkey with his 18 don't at all look like **possible winners**. But what about the outcome of the third ballot, in which 72 votes go to Ape, 65 to Bear and 63 to Camel? Out goes Camel. It could well be, however, that most or even all of Ape 's supporters prefer Camel to Bear, and symmetrically that most or even all of Bear 's supporters prefer Camel to Ape. There is at least a possibility that given the opportunity to reconsider their votes a majority of voters would have chosen Camel.
5. (BNC, CM2) And, since there is no limit to the number of hypotheses that can fit a given body of data, what reason have we to suppose that we are capable of producing, and finding plausible, and hypothesis that is on the right lines? With respect to the second of these issues, Peirce holds that it is rational to suppose that there is, in any particular case, an affinity between our sense of plausibility and the nature of reality. This supposition has the form of a 'regulative hope' -- both are adopted on the same basis that a card player bases his play on the hope of an improbable distribution of the cards if **no other possible distribution** gives him any chance of winning at all. But this takes out a philosophical loan that must be repaid in the post-philosophical sciences which explain the affinity in question. Here naturalism seems to slip back in, at least in the attempt to explain how knowledge is possible for us.

6. (BNC, HSD) In many processes the actual masses do not balance due to unavoidable and sometimes avoidable wastage of material. This wastage can be shown up by comparing the theoretical mass balance with the actual mass balance. In industry the terms starting materials, raw materials or feedstock are used instead of reactants. For a process to be economically viable it is essential that the optimum yield of desired product is obtained from the raw materials. The optimum yield is not necessarily the theoretical yield or even **the maximum possible yield**. Production of the maximum possible yield might, for example, require too high a consumption of an expensive starting material or the process might take too long and thus prove uneconomic.

7. (BNC, H9A) Flows may well be exogenous as they are likely to be known with a reasonable degree of uncertainty given the contractual nature of many savings policies. Revaluations however may be determined simultaneously with revaluations to portfolio assets in the UK.¹⁸ This issue was tested using a variant of the Hausman (1978) procedure. The resulting Wald statistic rejected the null of weak exogeneity, implying that the reported coefficient on the contemporaneous wealth term is biased due to simultaneity. This finding is somewhat surprising as there is little correlation between and over the whole sample period (sample correlation coefficient = 0.2). **One possible explanation** stems from the impact of the fall in equity prices on both stocks in the last quarter of 1987. This hypothesis was investigated by re-estimating the preferred equation up to 1987 Q2 prior to the stock market crash.

8. (BNC, J2E) That is why we need a socialist industrial, regional and social policy to manage the process of change and thus create a society which is both prosperous and just. That can no longer be done primarily at the national level; it requires a socialist, European strategy. In process of modernisation, science and technology are the leading force. Europe is falling behind, particularly in comparison with Japan and other countries of the Pacific Rim. The European Community has a vital role to play: increasing European investment in science and technology; promoting joint ventures between companies and countries; reducing duplication; investing in technology transfer and diffusion; and raising the standards of basic science and technological education in schools, colleges and universities. The EC 's limited resources will not deliver results if they are used to give a little to **every possible project**. Rather, resources should be concentrated on selective priorities, giving preference to near--market research designed to improve Europe's industrial performance. A distinctive European technology must also be driven by the needs of civil society, not those of the military.

9. (BNC, HU3) The mechanism by which H pylori infection increases serum gastrin is unknown but does not seem to be related to the bacterium 's urease activity or any effect of this on antral surface pH. The role of the increased serum gastrin concentration induced by H pylori in the pathogenesis of duodenal ulcer disease is also unknown. Studies to date have produced conflicting evidence concerning changes in acid secretion after eradication of H pylori and lowering of the serum gastrin concentration. The reason for this is unclear. **One possible explanation** is that the increased immunoreactive gastrin circulating in patients with H pylori infection is of reduced biological activity or indeed not biologically active at all. It is established that gastrin circulates in at least four bioactive forms, component I, gastrin (G) 34, G17, and G14. It has been suggested by Akai et al that some gastrin may be produced by an alternative processing route, which may involve other

intermediate forms. Kothary et al have reported that terminally extended forms of gastrin in conjunction with G14 are more prevalent in duodenal ulcer patients.

10. (BNC, CS6) Serocold Skeels inverted the logic of genocide: as the Jews ritually slaughtered cattle and the Talmud viewed gentiles as animals, growing Jewish power threatened the security of the goyim everywhere; the Jews would soon have the legal power to murder whom they chose. Such arguments naturally alerted the authorities to **the possible threat** posed by such an organization. However, although there were some well-connected members and the Security Service was conscious of the links with the German nazis, the very eccentricity and extremism of the NL made it totally alien to British political culture.
11. (BNC, EE8) Medical technology has moved faster than the ethicolegal system, and opinion is divided on many issues -- the debate on virgin births being one example. The fertility counsellor's main role is to help clients explore the complex issues surrounding **possible treatments**; the most important criteria is for patients and clients to be able to make an informed decision about whether to undergo treatment. To do this, they need basic information from both doctors and nurses about their condition and potential treatments, as well as clear written information which should be easily available in the clinic. The counsellor can then ascertain whether the client has understood the information on treatment choices.
12. (BNC, G0W) Because the purpose of homing is often self-evident (it might, for instance, be a matter of finding the right place to lay eggs), the question of how they find their way is usually more interesting. We might distinguish **three possible answers**. One is that animals memorize local landmarks and directions on their way out, and simply reverse the directions to find their way home; a second is that the home site itself has some property that can be recognized at a distance.
13. (BNC, GU8) IN THESE PAGES I want to discuss the possibility that the goal of theoretical physics might be achieved in the not-too-distant future: say by the end of the century. By this I mean that we might have a complete, consistent, and unified theory of the physical interactions that would describe **all possible observations**. Of course, one has to be very cautious about making such predictions. We have thought that we were on the brink of the final synthesis at least twice before. At the beginning of the century it was believed that everything could be understood in terms of continuum mechanics. All that was needed was to measure a certain number of coefficients of elasticity, viscosity, conductivity, etc. This hope was shattered by the discovery of atomic structure and quantum mechanics.